

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 249

29 December 1981

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SUZUKI RESPONDS TO REAGAN LETTER ON POLAND

OW281255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 28 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said in a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan that he hoped the two countries would be in close touch with each other in taking any action on the Polish situation. The letter was sent to Reagan through the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo in reply to Reagan's earlier letter to Suzuki, calling for coordination of countries in the West on the Polish issue.

According to officials, Suzuki also noted in his letter the necessity of preventing any "external force" from intervening in Polish affairs. He was further quoted as saying he hoped that Polish problems will be solved by the Polish people themselves. Suzuki also expressed his support for Reagan's warnings to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and Polish Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski against Soviet interference in Poland and oppression of Poles, the officials said.

SAKURAUCHI ISSUES STATEMENT ON POLISH SITUATION

OW250707 Tokyo KYODO in English 0656 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 25 (KYODO) -- Japan will continue to extend such assistance as necessary to the Polish people and respond appropriately to the situation in concern with the other Western nations, it was announced Friday. Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said in a statement that there were views that the current situation in Poland arose with Soviet support. He said Japan believed that the Polish crisis should be resolved by the Polish people themselves without outside intervention. He also said that Japan strongly hoped that the Polish authorities and the people will, in the spirit of national reconciliation, avoid bloodshed and promptly start a democratic dialogue among all domestic parties involved, and that stability would thereby be restored in Poland soon.

Sakurauchi told newsmen after Friday's Cabinet meeting that Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek last Friday had asked the ambassadors of more than 10 Western nations for food and medical aid. The foreign minister said the government would extend the aid to Poland not directly to the Polish Government, but through the International Red Cross. Sakurauchi said some people may argue such aid would be helpful to the Polish military government, but that Japan wished its assistance would contribute to stability of life of the Polish people.

POLISH OFFICIAL'S MEETING WITH ENVOYS REPORTED

OW290521 Tokyo KYODO in English 0507 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 29 (KYODO) -- Poland, now under military rule, puts an importance on maintaining cooperative relations with foreign countries, a report reaching Monday from the Japanese Embassy in Warsaw said quoting a vice foreign minister of Poland as saying. The Polish official met with Japanese Ambassador Fujio Hara and other ambassadors in Warsaw last Thursday and asked the diplomats to cooperate in keeping relations between Poland and their countries, the report said.

The report said the Polish official told the diplomats that the situation was improving, though he admitted workers were still going on strike in two coal mines. The authorities will soon release the most part of the arrested people, the report quoted the official as saying.

MUTO TO GO TO EUROPE TO DISCUSS POLAND

OW260021 Tokyo KYODO in English 0000 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 26 (KYODO) -- Japan will send a ranking Foreign Ministry official to Britain, France and West Germany shortly to discuss with officials there what steps the European countries would take against Poland.

According to Foreign Ministry sources, the sending of Assistant Vice Minister Toshiaki Muto to Europe has been prompted by U.S. President Ronald Reagan's announcement this week to take fresh economic steps against the Polish military rulers. The sources said Japan has been forced to adjust views with the three European countries on the Polish issue before deciding what measures it will take.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Thursday his government will keep in close touch with the United States and other Western nations before deciding to join Washington in taking economic steps against Poland under martial law since December 13. The Foreign Ministry sources said Muto, former director general of the Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, will be in the three European nations between December 28 and January 17.

FIVE SOVIET SHIPS SIGHTED IN EAST CHINA SEA

OW281321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 28 (KYODO) -- A Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) patrol plane spotted a fleet of five Soviet naval ships steaming northward in the East China Sea Monday afternoon, the MSDF said. The MSDF said the fleet consisted of a missile cruiser of the 6,140-ton class, missile destroyer of the 2,850-ton class, tugboat of the 2,600-ton class, mine sweeper of the 650-ton class and landing ship of the 3,450-ton class. These ships were sailing about 380 kilometers west of the Yakushima Island at 2 p.m., it said. They must be going back to Vladivostok after being engaged in maneuvers in the Indian Ocean and South China Sea, MSDF added.

JOINT EXERCISE WITH U.S. OPENS AMID PROTESTS

OW210339 Tokyo KYODO 0332 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Naha, Dec 21 (KYODO) -- A three-day, full-fledged joint Japan-U.S. air force drill began near here Monday amid protests from reformist and pacifist organizations. Eight F-104 fighters of Japan's Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF) fought mock battles with F-15 fighters of the U.S. Air Force based at Kadena. Five Japanese commanders boarded a U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) E-3A for the first time with their American counterparts to watch the exercises. During the three-day drill over the southern part of Okinawa, 40 Japanese F-104 fighter planes will join 20 American F-15 fighters and two AWACS in the joint exercises.

Some 150 protesters held a rally near the Kadena Airbase Monday.

1982 BUDGET ADOPTED WITH DEFENSE INCREASE

OW280945 Tokyo KYODO in English 0932 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 28 (KYODO) -- The government Monday adopted the fiscal 1982 draft budget, featuring exceptionally big increases in defense and official development aid appropriations in proportion to other outlays.

Defense appropriations in the draft budget adopted at an extraordinary Cabinet session, totaled yen 2,568.1 billion [as received] (\$11.8 billion), up 7.754 percent from the current fiscal year ending next March. The amount represents an increase of yen 31 billion from the sum proposed by the Finance Ministry a week ago in its budget plan. It corresponds to 0.933 percent of the fiscal 1982 gross national product (GNP), estimated at yen 277.2 trillion (\$1.26 trillion), compared with an estimated 0.91 percent for fiscal 1981.

The yen 31 billion increase represents Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's "political consideration" of the need to show that the government is taking a positive stance toward mounting U.S. calls for Japan's stepped-up defense efforts, observers said.

The increase enables the Defense Agency to place orders for P-3C antisubmarine patrol planes, 32 F-15 fighters, 3 medium-size destroyers and 12 antitank helicopters, with full payment to be made in later years. The fiscal 1982 defense budget calls for the state to spend yen 1,750 billion (\$7.95 billion) in fiscal 1983 and later for the aircraft, destroyers and helicopters.

The appropriations for official development assistance (ODA) were set at yen 441.7 billion (\$1.9 billion), up 11.4 percent from the current fiscal year. The big increase is in line with the government's international pledge to double the nation's ODA in the five-year period ending fiscal 1985. Overall economic cooperation appropriations for fiscal 1982, including overseas loans and investments, were fixed at yen 940 billion, accounting for 0.34 percent of GNP.

Meanwhile, the fiscal 1982 draft budget calls for total outlays of yen 49,680.8 billion (\$226 billion) in the general account, up 6.2 percent from the original fiscal 1981 budget, and yen 20,218.8 billion (\$92 billion) in the fiscal loan and investment program, up 4.1 percent. The 6.2 percent increase in general account outlays is the smallest in 26 years. This is in line with the government's basic "austerity" policy to begin full-fledged efforts to put public finances on a sound basis. In this regard, the amount of government bonds to be floated in fiscal 1982 is set at yen 10,440 billion, off yen 1,830 billion from this fiscal year.

On the revenue side, it envisages tax revenues of yen 36,624 billion, up 13.4 percent from fiscal 1981, and nontax and other revenues of yen 2,575.6 billion, up yen 348.3 billion.

The draft budget, meanwhile, set the number of houses to be built with loans from the government-run Japan Housing Corporation at 540,000 units. This was an increase from the 490,000 units proposed by the Finance Ministry, and is viewed by the government as an important economy-boosting measure. Public works appropriations were set at yen 6,655.4 billion, unchanged from this year.

In contrast with the relatively big increases in defense and development aid appropriations, social security outlays, at yen 9,084.8 billion, represent a small increase of only 2.8 percent from fiscal 1981. In addition, the draft budget calls for bigger burdens on taxpayers in such forms as increases in the consumer price of rice and national railway fares. In addition, there will be no income tax cut in fiscal 1982, according to the draft budget.

SOUTH'S 'PROVOCATIONS' CONDEMNED AT MAC MEETING

SK290909 Pyongyang Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] The 409th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on 28 December. According to the statement made by Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side at the meeting, the military provocations and violations of the armistice agreement committed by the enemy against us had run as high as 23,440 odd cases by 23 December this year.

On 16 November and 10 and 18 December the South Korean puppet army committed armed provocations of firing hundreds of rounds of bullets with large-caliber guns and automatic rifles toward our side's area and posts from many opposite posts along the military demarcation line. Such reckless gunfirings of the enemy numbered 35 cases from 1 November to 23 December.

The senior member of our side, citing detailed examples, denounced the enemy who, after perpetrating such gunfirings against our side, invented every conceivable farce to conceal them and have gone so far as to reverse facts like a robber turning on the master with a club, alleging that we had fired.

The senior member of our side also condemned the enemy's sending of the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane SR-71 many times for espionage acts on 30 November and 10 December into the air above the Kangnyong Peninsula and above the territorial waters east of Kosong of the northern half of our republic.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, however, arrogantly stated that they were performing routine duty in the so-called international airspace and that such flights would be continued in the future.

Pressing the enemy hard with the question on how our side's airspace, including the air above the Kangnyong Peninsula, could be international airspace and how such acts of spying on our state and military secrets, an open infringement upon the sovereignty of our country, could be regarded as routine and legal ones, the senior member of our side stressed that the enemy should clearly know that such unwarrantable assertion can in no way work with the Korean people.

The military provocations and violations of the armistice agreement committed by the enemy against us ran as high as 3,400 odd cases from November 1 to December 23 alone, he declared. Recalling that the U.S. imperialists have frequently dispatched the flagship, aircraft carriers and other naval vessels of the 7th Fleet to South Korea and sent U.S. military bosses there for war confabs, and the South Korean puppets ran wild to stir up war fever while the enemy more frequently committed military provocations and reconnaissances against our side, he branded this as premeditated maneuvering designed to tighten tension in Korea and lead the situation to the brink of war.

The senior member of our side strongly demanded the enemy side to take responsible measures to stop such military provocations and aerial reconnaissance against our side. The enemy, far from giving assurances to meet our just demand, attempted to justify its new war provocation maneuvers, including their military exercises, claiming that they were steps for easing tension, and arrogantly declared that they would stage the Team Spirit exercise early next year.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors' open declaration even at the meeting that they would stage again the military exercise codenamed Team Spirit vividly shows that their new war provocation maneuvers had reached a more heinous and reckless stage and they were trying to abuse the Military Armistice Commission for finding a pretext to justify them, the senior member of our side pointed out.

The enemy is extensively introducing up-to-date operational equipment into South Korea to drastically augment the aggressive armed forces of the U.S. imperialists there and strengthening the war potential of the South Korean puppets by offering tremendous military support. At the same time, the enemy ceaselessly staged the joint ROK-U.S. military exercise codenamed Team Spirit '81, the joint ROK-U.S. sea, rivers, river crossing exercise, firing exercise and other powder-reeking war exercises, postulating an attack against us. Even in recent days, the enemy, with Yonchon -- which is adjacent to the DMZ -- as a central area, is staging a war exercise dubbed Combined Firing Exercise 1982. In addition, continuing the visits to and from Seoul and Washington, the enemy has more frequently held military confabs aimed at igniting new war in our country and, according to what it has decided at those confabs, has deployed huge offensive armed forces along the military demarcation line. By so doing, the enemy is continuing to commit all kinds of military provocations while eagerly waiting for a chance to ignite the flames of war against the northern half of the republic.

He emphasized that all the facts glaringly show the responsibility for tension in our country rests entirely with the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascists, and the danger of war comes from the South. The senior member of our side stated that, for the preservation and consolidation of peace in Korea, the source of heightening tension and the danger of war must be removed and, to this end, the U.S. imperialists must give up their frantic war policy and all military provocations and respond to our proposal for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and withdraw from South Korea at an early date, taking along all their aggression armed forces, including nuclear weapons.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES MILITARY MEETING IN SOUTH

SK241050 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2321 GMT 23 Dec 81

[NODONG SINMUN 24 December commentary: "Dangerous Rope Dancing"]

[Text] In a meeting of major military leaders on 22 December, the South Korean puppet clique discussed ways to promote war rackets. It was reported that the meeting decided to increase military capabilities and maximize reserve forces and provided an area-by-area defense system. The meeting was held at a time when traitor Chon Tu-hwan has encouraged a sense of confrontation between the North and South, making his presence felt in front-line areas, when war-inspiring slogans such as "March forward" and "Northward invasion" are publicly aired at puppet army units on the frontline and when military provocations against us are being frequently committed along the military demarcation line [MDL].

It is an ill-boding development that the war meeting -- designed to establish an area-by-area defense system, reinforce puppet army capabilities and beef up reservists -- was held at a time when a war fever is encouraged in South Korea. This shows that the puppets' war rackets are gaining momentum, reaching a stage of recklessness. It is no secret that the Chon Tu-hwan clique has declared a strength-versus-strength confrontation with us and is heading toward the road of military adventurism. In South Korea, the military service law has been amended, 80 infantry battalions have been activated and work to turn infantry divisions and reserve divisions into combat divisions is underway.

In recent years, the puppets have brought into South Korea the latest weapons and armaments, worth several billion dollars, to promote the firepower and mobility of the puppet army, navy and air force. This year, too, they are continuing to introduce weapons and armaments such as tanks, guns of various kinds, sophisticated aircraft, missiles and destroyers.

War exercises are conducted more frequently, the nature of these exercises is growing more vicious and hostile provocations, particularly along the MDL, are intensified. On 18 December, the puppets perpetrated a grave military provocation by firing 500 rounds of machinegun bullets against our side in the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] on the eastern part of the frontline.

Clearly, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is hell-bent on a policy of military adventurism to fan the flames of war. Ideas such as the reinforcement of military capabilities, maximization of reserve forces and area-by-area defense system are designed to step up preparations for operations and begin an attack against us. The Chon Tu-hwan clique's war rackets are a vicious antinational act and a dangerous maneuver disturbing peace and straining the situation.

The puppets' war rackets are carried out under the favorite pretext that they are necessary to counter infiltration by the North. The idea of infiltration by the North is an alteration of the theory of a southward invasion and a fabrication designed to mislead public opinion. Not just once or twice have we made it plain that we have no intention to invade the South. It is our consistent stand that the question of national reunification should be settled peacefully. This is borne out again by our proposal for reuniting the fatherland in the form of a confederal state in which the two systems of the North and South remain in effect.

No matter how strenuously the puppets may harp on an invasion from the North, which is nonexistent, no one will be convinced. The danger of an invasion in Korea comes from the South, not the North. Is there anyone who does not know that South Korea has become a nuclear camp and that all the offensive weapons deployed in areas south of the MDL are aimed against us?

The threat of an invasion from the North which the puppets are babbling about is merely a cover for their scheme for a northward invasion. The scheme of the puppets -- who are engaged in an arms buildup, war exercises and military provocations against our side, relying on foreign forces and clamoring about a strength-versus-strength confrontation with us -- is straining the situation on the Korean Peninsula and creating the danger that a war could flare up at any moment. Nothing can exonerate the Chon Tu-hwan clique from the responsibility for this grave situation.

The puppets' frantically engaging in war preparations, assuming we are guilty, is done to intimidate the people with military rackets, thwarting their advance for democracy and against fascism, perpetuating the nation's division by promoting hostilities and confrontation, and maintaining a military fascist dictatorship.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is a war fanatic who tries to find a way out on the road of military adventurism and a vicious enemy to peace and peaceful reunification. The people will not pardon the antinational crime of the fascist military clique, which is seeking a new war. The Chon Tu-hwan clique must realize that the dire fates of former dictators resulted from their pursuit of a reckless line of confrontation. It should behave with prudence, cooling its head hot with war fever.

NODONG SINMUN ASSAILS ECONOMIC POLICES OF SOUTH

SK221108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 22 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN on December 20 carried an article titled "Where Is Liberation From Poverty?" in connection with the fact that the South Korean fascists brought forward again the preposterous slogan of "Liberation from poverty" at a recent function held in Seoul. The author of the article says:

It is ridiculous that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan again brought forward the slogan of "Liberation from poverty," one of the "three commitments" he gave in his "policy speech" ten months ago, in March this year.

By this slogan he meant inducing loans and capital to develop the economy, increase exports, restrict price hike, regulate wages and thus eliminate poverty.

For the purpose of inducing foreign capital the puppet clique conducted "visit diplomacy" with Southeast Asian and European countries and visited the United States and Japan several times. They published many "policies" and "outlines" called "price regulation," "development of export," "creation of climate for investment" and "open-door policy" under the pretext of stabilizing prices and expanding export.

Despite such repeated noisy burlesques and various steps, the economic confusion has not been overcome, production is still stagnant and price hike has not been restricted in South Korea.

According to reports, the foreign loans of South Korea amounted to 30,300 million dollars as of the end of September and will increase by 4,500 million dollars till the end of this year. In foreign trade, too, international payments deficit has already reached 5,500 million dollars. Civilian debts also increased to 10,000,000 million won this year, or equal to the total budget of the puppet "government" this year.

Commodity prices steadily rose. The sharp rise of commodity prices in South Korea is a cardinal factor causing social unrest and plunging the economic activity as a whole into confusion.

The ever more serious economic bankruptcy resulting from the subjugating induction of foreign capital produced a new army of jobless people and uprooted peasants. According to a report, in the last one year or more, the number of the unemployed increased by over 200,000 and that of people suffering from abject poverty by over 1.4 million to raise their number to over 6.6 million. The economic bankruptcy and hardships of peoples living in South Korea today are a product of the anti-popular social system and predatory policy caused by the U.S. imperialists policy of colonial enslavement and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's misrule.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique talks about "liberation" outwardly. But, in actuality, it is more harshly plundering the people. As for "liberation from poverty" brought forward by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, it is a mere empty talk. With this slogan the fascists who have landed themselves in total isolation and quandary in face of the people's hatred and denunciation, try to whitewash their military terror rule.

As long as South Korea remains a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists and the military terror rule of the Chon Tu-hwan group is in force there, the South Korean people can never free themselves from sufferings and hardships, nor from poverty.

CHON BLAMED FOR FOOD SHORTAGES IN SOUTH

SK230020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1456 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 22 (KCNA) -- "What Does the Ever More Serious Food Crisis in South Korea Tell?" is the headline of an article of NODONG SINMUN Monday. Pointing to the shameless advertisement of the South Korean puppets that the South Korean countryside has attained "affluence" and "a stable development," it brands this as a sheer lie.

After enumerating concrete materials proving the steady fall of grain output in South Korea for consecutive bad years, the author of the article says:

The food crisis growing ever more acute has turned into a political problem from an economic one to present a grave threat to the shaking foundation of the rule of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. Dismayed at this, the puppet clique are, externally, going about begging for food and, internally, forcing "saving" of food upon the people. They are shipping in grain at random under a plan to import a fabulous amount of grain running into 7 million tons from the United States, Japan and other capitalist markets this year.

The food crisis in South Korea is becoming all the more serious, assuming a catastrophic nature. This crisis is not a product of a weather condition or temporary and accidental cause but an inevitable outcome of the colonial enslavement policy of vicious U.S. imperialism and the reactionary rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The U.S. imperialists, who had reshaped agriculture to lay the foothold of the colonial rule and plunder from the first days of their occupation of South Korea, completely reduced it to their colonial appendage and the South Korean puppet clique, while running about to gratify their greed for power and accumulate wealth under the patronage of U.S. imperialism, put the countryside wholly on the altar of their master. In consequence, feudal ownership and exploitation have become to hold sway in the South Korean countryside and agriculture has been reduced to a backward small-peasant economy.

The feudal relations and small-peasant economy systematically fostered by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique for colonial domination and exploitation, are the main factor of the bankruptcy of the South Korean agriculture.

To cap it all, their frantic war policy is precipitating it into a serious destruction. While sharply boosting the military expenditure at the dictate of U.S. imperialism, the Chon Tu-hwan clique have drastically reduced even the insignificant appropriations for agriculture.

The maintenance of the artificial feudal relations of production and small-peasant economy by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique and the curtailment of the investment in agriculture by them have resulted in holding back the development of agriculture and destroying its material and technical foundations. All these facts clearly indicate that the serious food crisis in South Korea is an outcome of the misrule of U.S. imperialism and the Chon Tu-hwan clique and, accordingly, it cannot be bridged over as long as the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the treacherous rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique continue.

KONG CHIN-TAE CONCLUDES VISIT TO MOSCOW

Signing of Protocol

SK202358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2249 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, December 19 (KCNA) -- The 17th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technical Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union was held in Moscow from December 15 to 18.

A protocol on the meeting was signed on December 18. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were the members of the government delegation of our country headed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and the DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union, and on the Soviet side were the members of the Soviet Government delegation headed by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers K.F. Katushev. The protocol was signed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers K.F. Katushev.

Delegation's Return

SK220501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 22 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of our country headed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae returned home on December 21 by plane after attending the 17th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Soviet Union. It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Kim Kyong-nyon, and Chong Song-nam, Pak Nam-ki, Kim Wal-hyop, Chin Mun-tok and other personages concerned and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

FRANCE'S SENATOR MACHEFER CONCLUDES VISIT

More on 17 Dec Speeches' Report

A comparison of the report broadcast by Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2300 GMT on 17 December on the DPRK Government banquet honoring French special envoy Senator Philippe Machefer with the KCNA version published on page D 5 of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, subtitled "Speeches at 17 Dec Party," adds the following:

The first sentence of the third paragraph on page D 5 becomes: Speaking first at the party, Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki, warmly welcoming the visit of the guests to our country, said that the friendly relations between Korea and France have entered a new stage after the establishment of the government of the Socialist Party advocating independence in your country and these relations are developing more favorably these days. Notably, the historic..."

The fourth paragraph on the same page, from line six, adds: "...fully support them. Saying that your government's recent declaration not to rejoin NATO is a clear expression of the independent foreign policy of your government, Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki added: We sincerely rejoice over the ..."

Meeting With Kim Yong-nam

SK190430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on December 18 met and had a friendly talk with Senator Philippe Machefer, a special envoy of the French Government, and his companion when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim Yong-song.

Call on Ho Tam

SK190434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 19 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on December 18 met and had a friendly talk with Senator Philippe Machefer, a special envoy of the French Government, and his companion, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Personage concerned Kim Chung-il was present on the occasion.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam arranged a luncheon for the special envoy and his companion.

Talks With Ho Tam

SK190428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 19 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on December 18 in Pyongyang between Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Senator Philippe Machefer, a special envoy of the French Government. The talks were attended on our side by Kim Chung-il and other personages concerned and on the opposite side by the companion of the special envoy. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Call on Kim Il-Song

SK200833 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1547 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on December 19 received Senator Philippe Machefer, a special envoy of the French Government and his companion on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were Comrades Kim Yong-Nam and Ho Tam.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guest presented gifts to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a dinner for the special envoy and his companion.

Sightseeing Tour

SK200954 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0300 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 20 (KCNA) -- Senator Philippe Machefer, a special envoy of the French Government, and his companion visited Mangyongdae on December 19. The guests saw historic mementoes in Comrade Kim Il-song's native home with keen interest and posed for a souvenir picture before the home. And they saw the revolutionary historic sites on the Mangyong Hill.

They were accompanied by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned Kim Yong-sun and Kim Chung-il.

They went round the grand and beautiful ice sports complex, Chongnyu restaurant and the Changgwang health complex built on the Potong riverside under the profound care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre. The guests inspected the Pyongyang Metro.

Theater Performance

SK221112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 22 (KCNA) -- Senator Philippe Machefer, a special envoy of the French Government, and his companion visited the Taean general heavy machine works on December 21. The guests went round the equipment production processes of the first and second combined processing shops. The guests also visited the Nampo glassware factory and Nampo port.

The special envoy and his companion were shown round the Korean Central History Museum on December 20. That day the guests saw a circus performance.

On December 21 they appreciated a song and dance performance at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre. Seeing the performance together with the guests were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Chung-il and other personages concerned.

Delegation's Departure

SK220442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 23 (KCNA) -- Senator Philippe Machefer, a special envoy of the Government of the Republic of France, and his companion left here for home on December 22 by plane. They were seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Chung-il and other personages concerned.

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED AT BOOK EXHIBIT IN BELGRADE

SK261035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, December 26 (KCNA) -- Book, photo and handiwork exhibitions of our country were held recently in Belgrade and Copenhagen, according to reports. The book, photo and handiwork exhibition of our country participated in the 26th international book exhibition in Yugoslavia.

Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were placed in the exhibition halls. Put up in the halls were a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the Lake Samji, a photograph of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il giving on-the-spot guidance to the Changgwang health complex, a photograph of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on the rostrum of the square where the demonstration of Pyongyang working people took place in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea and the sixth congress of the party, and a photograph of President Kim Il-song's native home in Mangyongdae. On display in the exhibition halls were immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, DPRK books, photographs showing proud successes made by our people in the revolution and construction, and pieces of handiwork.

Opening addresses were made in Yugoslavia by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and in Denmark by Member of Parliament Jon Gothuretssen, vice-chairman of the Red Cross Society of Denmark, at the opening ceremonies.

The exhibitions were visited by Dusan Dragosavac, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia; Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the LCY; executive secretaries of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the LCY; the son of the Danish prime minister; personages of various circles; and a large number of people.

The exhibitions were crowded with visitors every day and evoked great repercussions among them. Siwelpo, political adviser to the Gentofte City Office, Denmark, said: President Kim Il-song is, indeed, a great man. He is a leader who has been devoting his all to the country and people for more than half a century.

Djudomila, a university professor of Yugoslavia, had this to say: President Kim Il-song is the most outstanding leader and brilliant thinker and theoretician in the world. The chuche idea founded by him is an original idea expounding the position and role of man in the world. Therefore, now hundreds of millions of people of the world espouse the chuche idea and are studying it. It is a pride and glory of not only the Korean people but also all the progressive people to have such a great man as the outstanding leader of the world. I heartily wish good health and a long life to the great President Kim Il-song.

An Algerian delegate participating in the 26th international book exhibition in Yugoslavia said that the great President Kim Il-song is the outstanding leader of the Non-Aligned Movement and the genius of revolution and construction.

Pressman of Yugoslavia Durovic said: At the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, which was held last year, the respected leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was elected member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and secretary of its Central Committee.

MAC DISCUSSES NORTH'S INCREASED MILITARY ACTIVITY

SK290115 Seoul YONHAP in English 0106 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Panmunjom, Dec 28 (YONHAP) -- The United Nations Command (UNC) Monday accused North Korea of heightening tension on the Korean Peninsula by conducting ground, air and naval exercises on a massive scale for about two weeks early this month.

U.S. Rear Adm James G. Storms III, senior UNC delegate to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), said at the 409th MAC meeting here that the UNC had observed intensive military activity in North Korea for about two weeks.

"This recent military activity, which took place on a nationwide scale, included joint air, ground and naval operations, parachute drops, forward deployment of forces, amphibious operations, and mobilization of reserve and other paramilitary units," Storms revealed. He said the UNC was seriously concerned about the "secretive and extensive nature" of North Korea's maneuvers as well as its "continuing and illegal fortification of the Demilitarized Zone."

Storms also proposed to North Korea that both parties to the Korean armistice give advance notification of major military exercises to the other side, to help reduce tension on the peninsula. He added that North Korea's tacit military activity could escalate tension and result in miscalculation, leading to unfortunate consequences for both sides.

To show the UNC's sincerity, the admiral told his North Korean counterpart, Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, that next year's Korea-U.S. joint military exercise dubbed "Team Spirit '82" will be conducted between Feb 13 and April 26 and that the scope of the maneuver will be similar to those of past years. The North Korean side, however, claiming it was the UNC that heightened tension on the peninsula, rejected the UNC proposal.

RELEASED ROK FISHERMEN DISCUSS NORTH'S ESPIONAGE

SK290236 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Incheon, Korea, Dec 29 (YONHAP) -- Pyongyang is intensifying its subversive espionage activities against South Korea in a bid to create what it calls "a favorable social condition for a communist revolution" in the South.

Skipper Son Sun-ik of the 8-ton cuttlefish trawler Kyongyong No 1, which was forcibly taken to North Korea last June and returned to this port city Dec 18, told a joint press conference here that Pyongyang had instructed its espionage agents operating in the South to win South Korean high school students over to their side, give them scholarships and send them through college where they can mastermind organized student rallies against the incumbent South Korean Government. Son was among the 21 fishermen who were released after a seven-month ordeal in the North, and returned here aboard their fishing boat, the Kyongyong No 1. Son also revealed that Pyongyang had told him and his companions to send threatening letters to ministers, lawmakers, prosecutors and professors in the name of the "Anti-U.S. and Nation-Saving Student Committee" when they returned to the South.

Up until recently, Pyongyang did not report to its citizenry that Seoul has been selected as the venue for the 1986 Asian games and the 1988 Olympic games. But it has now opened its campaign against the two international athletic meets, charging that Seoul is trying to perpetuate the division of the Korean Peninsula by hosting them, or to conceal its economic bankruptcy with them, according to Son.

Pyongyang told the fishermen to organize mass rallies to prevent Seoul from hosting the international athletic meets when they returned to the South, Son said.

Meanwhile, Yun Chol-o, another crewmember of the ill-fated fishing boat, said that their captors tried many times to brainwash him and his fellow detainees into becoming adherents of the personal cult of North Korean President Kim Il-song and his heir-apparent Kim Chong-il. During the brainwashing sessions, they heard North Korean instructors say that the worship of the two Kims like that of a Japanese emperor would expedite the unification of the divided country, Yun said.

The statue of Kim Il-song in the North is not only guarded by many security men, but also bathed at midnight once a month as part of deification rite, Yun revealed. Pyongyang also tried to gather as much information as possible from the detainees about the location of checkpoints along the coastal line and U.S. military installations, and the utilization of mass transportation in the South, all necessary for the infiltration by North Korean espionage agents into the South, Yun said.

TOKYO PAPER CITED ON CIVIL DISTURBANCE IN NORTH

SK290138 Seoul YONHAP in English 0124 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 29 (YONHAP) -- A civil disturbance erupted in Sinuiju, a North Korean city adjacent to Mainland China, in early November, producing "hundreds of casualties," the TONGIL ILBO, a Tokyo newspaper owned by a pro-Seoul Korean expatriate, reported Tuesday.

In a story attributed to "travelers who recently returned from North Korea," the paper said that the disturbance was triggered by a clash between rebelling members of a North Korean revolutionary union and a coalition of workers on the one hand, and officials of the North Korean labor party and local government agencies on the other, during a government-sponsored rally.

It said that members of the North Korean regular army intervened to subdue the clash, which ended with "hundreds of casualties." The exact figure and the break-down of the casualties were not given. It said that a "considerable" number of persons implicated in the riot defected to Mainland China, and that the operations of government agencies and industrial installations in the city were suspended for some time following the disturbance, which ended in mid-November.

KWANGJU INCIDENT FIGURES INCLUDED IN AMNESTY

SK250249 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The government will release 1,113 prisoners, including former president of the Journalists Association of Korea Kim Tae-hong and seven persons involved in the Kwangju riot in 1980, in a leniency action on the occasion of Christmas, the Justice Ministry announced yesterday.

Kim, 39, who was a reporter for the now-defunct HAPTONG NEWS AGENCY, was sentenced to 18 months in jail by the Supreme Court for violating a martial law decree and the anti-communist law.

Hong Nam-sun, 68, a lawyer, and Myong No-gun, 48, a former professor of Chonnam National University, are among the seven convicts in the Kwangju incident to be freed today. Hong had been sentenced to 15 years in jail and Myong to seven years on charges of sedition and their prison terms were reduced to seven and three years, respectively, last April under government leniency shortly after the inauguration of President Chon Tu-hwan.

Pak Chong-hun, 40, a follower of Kim Tae-chung who was deputy director of the Korea Political Cultural Research Institute, will also be released today along with the above eight prisoners as the Justice Ministry has suspended execution of their remaining prison terms.

The ministry said 957 prisoners and 147 inmates of juvenile reformatories would be paroled and leave their detention places at 10 a.m. today under the Christmas leniency. The parolees include one who was serving a life term and 23 with sentences of more than 10 years, according to the ministry.

Justice Minister Yi Chong-won said yesterday that the government did not give leniency to habitual criminals, drug traffickers, kidnappers or others convicted of aggravated social evils this time in order to protect society from such offenders. The beneficiaries of the government leniency were chosen for their good conduct in prison and repentance for their past offences, Minister Yi said. "They are now given opportunities to participate in the construction of a democratic welfare state under the pardon, which is designed to create an atmosphere of national reconciliation," he added.

Other convicts involved in the Kwangju incident to be freed today are An Chol, 36, a pharmacist; Kim Sang-yun, 32, a former junior at Chonnam University; Kim Yong-chol, 33; Mrs Cha Myong-suk, 24; and Yi Han-kun, 20.

NEW SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY APPOINTED

SK250300 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpt] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday appointed Ho Hwa-pyong assistant for the Presidential Secretariat to serve as the senior presidential secretary for political affairs. He succeeded U Pyong-ku, who has become the acting secretary-general of the National Assembly. Born in Pohang, Kyongsang Pukto, in 1937, Ho graduated from the military academy in 1961 and the army college in 1975.

He has held major army posts, including the commander of an army division and secretary-general to the commander of the Defense Security Command, before he retired as a brigadier general.

Ho is said to be a staunch reformist and ideologue. Outstanding for his systematic thinking and quick understanding and accurate judgment, Ho always seeks to handle things in a fair and reasonable manner. A graduate of the Korean Military Academy, he is one of those who have served President Chon Tu-hwan since they were in the army. Such was Chon's trust in Ho that Chon picked him as his chief secretary upon being appointed head of the Defense Security Command in late 1979.

KOREA UNION OF SOCIALIST YOUTH INAUGURATED

SK220133 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The Korea Union of Socialist Youth (KUSY), a young people's movement based on the ideology of democratic socialism, was inaugurated Sunday in a meeting in the Construction Building auditorium with some 200 members and Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) leaders attending. Kim Kuk-ki, chairman of the DSP's youth subcommittee, was chosen chairman of the KUSY, which is mainly composed of young laborers and students.

CHON EMPHASIZES NEED FOR IMPROVED EXPORTS

SK220221 Seoul YONHAP in English 0153 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Seoul, Dec 22 (YONHAP) -- Korea observed the 18th export day with a ceremony at the Sejong Cultural Center here Tuesday with the attendance of an estimated 4,000 people, including President Chon Tu-hwan, pertinent government officials and leaders of the business community.

In his address, President Chon underscored the importance of exports for the South Korean economy, and said that the only way to survival and prosperity for South Korea, an overpopulated nation endowed with few resources, was to reach out to the world. "This is why we have to pursue an open and internationally-oriented approach in many areas, including the economy."

Chon appealed to the nation to cooperate in the government's anti-inflation policy, and said stability would not only reinforce the competitiveness of Korean exports but pave the way for a second take-off of the Korean economy. "We have to manufacture quality products to overcome the import barriers of industrialized nations on the one hand, and our products have to be competitive enough to beat those made by other developing countries, on the other, the president said.

SETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE AID ISSUE SOUGHT

SK210234 Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 21 (YONHAP) -- The Japanese Government will proceed with its negotiations with the Korean Government to break the deadlock over the Korea-requested six-billion-dollar loan with a view to settling the matter by January, Foreign Ministry sources said Monday. The sources said that Japan would seek bilateral foreign ministers' conference, following a meeting early next month between high-level working officials of the two countries, to work on the matter.

They said Japan would also hasten an adjustment of its own alternative to the loan, for presentation to Seoul in coming negotiations, while continuing unofficial contacts with Koreans for the rest of this month.

The Foreign Ministry originally planned to send its Asian Affairs Bureau director, Akitane Kiuchi, to Seoul to prepare for a foreign ministers' meeting within the year but shelved the plan in the face of Korean reluctance.

PRC ADMITTED TO ASIAN BASEBALL FEDERATION

SK190613 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Dec 81 p 7

[Excerpt] The Baseball Federation of Asia (BFA) congress which opened at the Lotte Hotel yesterday admitted mainland China and Guam as new members, increasing the number of member nations to seven. The BFA meeting also elected Yim Kwang-Chung, president of the Korea Amateur Baseball Association (KABA), as the new president of the BFA to replace the Philippines' Charles Parsons, who has been BFA leader since 1954. Parsons is retiring due to age and health reasons. Parsons was made honorary life president at the meeting.

The communist Chinese delegates were not present at the Seoul congress, but their due application documents arrived at the conference room via Eiichiro Yamamoto, second vice president of the International Amateur Baseball Association (Ainba) of Japan.

The Chinese documents, signed both by the mainland Chinese Baseball Association president and Chinese Sports Commission (National Olympic Committee) president, said the "Chinese Baseball Association requests admission to the BFA to further its national baseball skills and international amity among member nations, abiding by all the rules and regulations of the BFA."

At one point at the meeting, as both Chinas were admitted, a problem of official calling of names arose, but the matter was tabled to Ainba's authoritative clarification, with Yamamoto alluding to the case when both Chinas participated in the international softball tournament in Canada last summer under the names of "China" for the mainland and "China-Taipei."

The BFA meeting also agreed on a proposal to hold the BFA championship tournament after 1983, with the decision on the tournament site postponed until the next BFA congress in August in Seoul.

SUPPORT OF 'REACTIONARY GROUPS' CONDEMNED

BK270600 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 23 Dec 81

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "From Singapore to Bangkok and Phatthaya"]

[Text] National and international public opinion are all aware of the fact that the three reactionary Khmer groups and traitors, who were forced to close their eyes and shake hands at the order of their Beijing and Washington masters, did not achieve any of the results they desired after staging a meaningless play [saoh kakraoh] at the beginning of September in Singapore and after many sessions of talks in Bangkok. They are deadlocked because they cannot agree with each other. On the contrary, their fundamental conflicts are increasing, as each group wants to lord it over the other two.

Despite this failure, a number of reactionary ASEAN authorities unashamedly traveled from Singapore to Thailand to urge the three traitorous Khmer groups to continue their meaningless play. They proposed the forming of a so-called loose coalition government. There is no doubt that the corpse of Democratic Kampuchea, whose stench has filled the world, has no authority to represent even a single Kampuchean. Therefore, in order to induce their Beijing and Washington masters as well as the international reactionaries to exert their influence to defend and maintain the UN seat for the Democratic Kampuchean corpse, just as they did in September in Singapore before the 36th UN General Assembly debate on the legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, they went through the motions of forming a loose coalition government. But they did not succeed in this attempt, although they expended much effort.

On 19 December the ASEAN foreign ministers held a meeting in Phatthaya, Thailand to find ways of continuing to assist and support the Pol Pot remnants, the Son Sann servant and Sihanouk, the evil prince, who were all thrown into the garbage bin of history by the Kampuchean people. This clearly shows that a number of ASEAN authorities are closely linked with the maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists and U.S. imperialists.

The Singapore foreign minister dared to declare in the name of the five ASEAN countries that the group would give military aid and called on other countries to assist and support the three reactionary Khmer groups to enable them to destroy the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people under the genuine revolutionary state power. This insolent attitude toward the Kampuchean people shows that the Singapore powerholders are the same as the Thai authorities -- the devoted servants of the Beijing and Washington administrations. They are ambitious warmongers seeking to cause permanent tension in Southeast Asia at the behest of their masters. They insolently interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea -- an independent and sovereign country.

The irresponsible statement of the Singapore foreign minister was strongly criticized by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. In an interview with the INDONESIA TIMES, he stated that the Singapore foreign minister made a unilateral declaration on giving military aid to the Khmer reactionaries without consulting the other countries concerned. The Indonesian Government's stand is that the ASEAN countries must not interfere in the process of forming a so-called loose coalition government.

Concerning the Thai authorities, who allow the three reactionary Khmer groups to use Thai territory as a sanctuary from which they launch incursions into Kampuchea to destroy the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people, our people warn them that they are completely and wholly responsible for their criminal collusion with Washington. In particular, it is necessary to note that part of the thousands of tons of weapons provided by Beijing to the Pol Pot remnants has been channeled to the Thai Maoists. The policy of the Thai authorities, in collusion with Beijing and Washington, does not help the Thai people in any way. On the other hand, far-sighted progressive public opinion throughout the world, as well as a number of analysts in the ASEAN countries, have warned that the Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialists are dragging Singapore and Thailand very close to danger because of their policies of enmity toward the Indochinese countries, which weaken all Southeast Asian countries. The Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialists plan to swallow up Southeast Asia step by step.

Concerning the Kampuchean people, although the race exterminators have made great efforts to change their faces -- from the changes in the Pol Pot government corpse to the declaration on dissolving their evil party and forming a so-called loose coalition government -- in fact, they and their masters are trying by any means to revive the corpse of Democratic Kampuchea and to let the murderers return to power to renew their massacre of the Kampuchean people.

Faced with the malicious maneuvers of our enemies, our Kampuchean people are determined to unite with each other inside the country and tighten their traditional militant solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples, as well as with all fraternal socialist countries, to smash all the poisonous tricks directed against them until their enemies are defeated forever.

FRIENDSHIP, SOLIDARITY WITH MONGOLIA HAILED

BK211228 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Commentary: "Kampuchean-Mongolian Friendship Will Constantly Be Consolidated"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Dec (SPK) -- The delegation of the PRK party and government just ended its official friendly visit to the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], one of the first countries to recognize the PRK when it was founded following the liberation of the country from Beijing's expansionist clutches.

The 8-12 December visit to Mongolia by the high-level Kampuchean party and state delegation led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, further strengthens the bonds of friendship, solidarity and close cooperation between the two peoples that were established in January 1979 and subsequently developed following the visit to Kampuchea in late 1979 by the Mongolian party and government delegation led by Comrade J. Batmonkh, member of the Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The warm welcome given the high-level Kampuchean delegation by the party, government and people of Mongolia and the talks between the leaders of the two countries are further proof of the solidity of the fraternal relations between the two countries which, though far apart from each other, struggle against the same enemies for the same ideals. These relations are even more beautiful and fruitful because they are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They are precious in the present world conjuncture in which the imperialists and reactionaries are striving to aggravate international tension and accelerate the arms race, threatening peace and security in the world in general and in Asia in particular.

The identity of views between the parties and governments of the PRK and MPR was demonstrated in the joint statement made public at the end of Chairman Heng Samrin's visit. This identity of views contributes to increasing the peace- and justice-loving socialist forces in Asia. The two sides are unanimous in the evaluation of the international situation. They highly appraise the peace program announced by the Soviet Union at the 26th CPSU Congress and unreservedly support the measures taken by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community in the face of the bellicose maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the big-nation Beijing expansionists. Dictated by the same sentiments, the PRK heartily approves the proposal made by Mongolia for (? drafting) and signing a convention on nonaggression and nonuse of force in the relations between the Asian and Pacific countries.

It is in this spirit that the MPR highly appraises the initiative of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean governments -- discussing with the ASEAN states the question of transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

The Mongolian-Kampuchean friendship is not limited to the mutual support in the area of foreign policy; it is reflected in the treaty of friendship and cooperation that the leaders of the two countries signed on behalf of the parties, governments and peoples of their respective countries. This treaty, which advocates the intensification of the cooperation between the two countries in all domains, is a manifestation of the determination of the signatories to strive constantly for strengthening their fraternal unity in the interest of their countries, the socialist community and peace and progress in the world.

The Kampuchean people, who have escaped the total extermination undertaken by Chinese expansionism through the intermediary of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, and who experienced the misfortune of U.S. imperialist aggression, know how to appreciate the friendship and fraternity of the socialist countries, particularly Mongolia, which has given them aid and support in rebuilding their country. They are convinced that friendship and fraternity will constantly be strengthened, and they will work tirelessly to develop them.

HENG SAMRIN THANKS LE DUAN FOR MESSAGE

BK261256 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] On 25 December Comrade Heng Samrin sent a message of thanks to Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, who congratulated Comrade Heng Samrin on his election as general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee. The message says:

I sincerely thank you comrade, for your congratulatory message full of fraternal sentiments on my election to the post of general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee. I am greatly elated at all the great victories scored by the Vietnamese people in their efforts to build and defend socialism. The KPRP and the Kampuchean people highly appraise the spirit of proletarian internationalism of the Vietnamese people, which is a factor in the defense and construction of peace, stability, sovereignty and national independence of the three Indochinese peoples. On this occasion, I express my wish for the constant growth and increasing development of the bonds of militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between our two peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam.

PARTY COMMITTEES GREET HENG SAMRIN ON ELECTION

Koh Kong Greeting

BK270853 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] On 15 December the Koh Kong Provincial Party Committee sent a message to greet Comrade Heng Samrin on his election as general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee. The message says:

After being formally informed of your election as general secretary by the KPRP Central Committee, the entire people and armed forces in Koh Kong Province would like to warmly greet you with confidence. Under the glorious banner of the party led by you, all party members in Koh Kong Province as well as the entire army and people of this province would like to unanimously promise to the party Central Committee and to the comrade general secretary that we are determined to be faithful to the party, and dare to sacrifice our physical and mental forces as well as our lives and wealth for the defense of the party and the genuine revolutionary state power of the Kampuchean people with the spirit of solidarity with the party Central Committee. May you enjoy the best of health in order to lead the armed forces and the people with the spirit of unity and construct the independent and prosperous fatherland.

Takeo Party Greeting

BK270904 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] On 18 December the Takeo Provincial Party Committee sent a message to greet Comrade Heng Samrin on his recent election as general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee. The message reads:

In the name of the party branch and the Takeo Provincial Party Committee, we are elated to sincerely express our warm greetings and wishes to the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and the Central Committee Secretariat of the KPRP. May you all enjoy the best of health and score more and greater successes. At the same time, we would like to greet and present our wishes to Comrade Heng Samrin, who was elected by the party Central Committee as general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee. May the comrade enjoy the best of health and score more and greater victories in leading the people to fulfill the noble duties of defending and building the fatherland in the advance to socialism.

AGRICULTURE REPORT CITES HARVESTS, DAMAGE

BK260939 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1442 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Dec (SPK) -- According to a report from the Agriculture Ministry, during the main crop season the Kampuchean peasants cultivated 13.3 million ha of rice, nearly 100,000 ha of grain and more than 6,800 ha of industrial plants.

Nearly 197,000 ha of rice were damaged by drought and flash floods and more than 30,000 ha were damaged by harmful insects. The damaged areas are located mainly in the riverine provinces along Lake Tonle Sap and the Mekong River. To help people repair the damage, the state provided more than a million liters of fuel, 25,300 tons of rice seed; over 57,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and a large amount of agricultural implements, insecticide and vegetable seed. Units of tractors were sent to various localities to help the peasants plow land.

Peasants throughout the country plan to grow 150,000 ha of rice this dry season. The production solidarity teams were developed and consolidated. They helped each other in the struggle against natural disasters, as well as in their work in ricefields. The number of livestock is approximately 956,700 oxen, 404,700 buffalo and more than 222,700 pigs.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 14-20 DEC PERIOD

BK210612 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media reported the following agricultural developments for the reporting period 14-20 December:

Kandal: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 17 December reported that dry-season rice is currently being planted on 2,000 ha of land in Kien Svay District, and added that over 600 ha of rice have already been transplanted.

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0412 GMT on 15 December reported that the peasants in Kompong Cham Province have cultivated more than 5,200 ha of dry-season rice, 3,500 ha of beans, 500 ha of sweet potatoes and about 400 ha of sesame. According to the dry-season plan, SPK said, the province is to plant 20,000 ha of rice. It added that in the month of November alone, the province cultivated 4,100 ha of rice and more than 4,800 ha of secondary crops. In O Reang Euv District, the peasants have harvested 2,960 ha of early rice and those in Chamka Leu District have harvested 1,050 ha. At 1230 GMT on 17 December, Phnom Penh Domestic Service repeated the above figures and added that the peasants in Kompong Cham have planted more than 1,300 ha of vegetables and 650 ha of tobacco. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0428 GMT on 17 December reported that since October the fishermen of Kompong Cham Province have caught 110 tons of fish. Their goal for the year is 2,500 tons. The fishermen are equipped with 763 boats, of which 400 have motors. Last year the total catch amounted to 1,200 tons, 400 tons above the target.

Kompong Chhnang: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1432 GMT on 17 December reported that since the first of December the province has cultivated 500 ha of rice and an equal amount of subsidiary crops. The province plans to cultivate 6,500 ha of dry-season rice. Solidarity groups in Kompong Chhnang Province have at their disposal 200 motorpumps, 540 tons of rice seed, 520 tons of chemical fertilizer and other agricultural implements. The peasants in the province are in the process of harvesting more than 5,000 ha of early rice. During the principal rice-growing season the province cultivated 49,300 ha of rice, an increase of 12,540 ha over the same period last year.

Kompong Speu: At 1230 GMT on 17 December Phnom Penh Domestic Service reported a statement by a permanent member of the Kompong Speu agricultural office on the progress of agriculture in the province since liberation. He said that (?47,616) ha of rice have been transplanted and 7,831 ha of vegetables cultivated. In 1981 there were (?30,652) oxen, (?3,206) buffalo, (?293,692) chickens and (?46,974) ducks in the province.

Stung Treng: SPK reported at 1435 GMT on 19 December that the production solidarity groups in Thalabarivat District have harvested 1,400 ha of early rice. The province currently has 1,120 pigs and 11,?70 fowl.

VODK REPORTS RESPONSES TO COALITION PROPOSAL

Banteay Meas 'Motion'

BK240220 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 23 Dec 81

["Text" of "Motion of the people in Banteay Meas District, Kampot Province, to the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly and the Democratic Kampuchean Government" -- dated 22 December]

[Text] To: Mr Nuon Chea, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, and Mr Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea; through: the PDFGNUM "committee of Banteay Meas District, Kampot Province, southwestern region.

We, the people of Banteay Meas District, Kampot Province, have listened to the broadcast by Democratic Kampuchea radio on the communique and circular of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, Democratic Kampuchean Government and the PDFGNUM concerning the national union and a loose coalition government. Here are our views:

Vietnam has already annexed Kampuchea Kraom. Our Kampuchean territory is now very small. Vietnam has repeatedly caused provocations and bloodshed in the border area. It has driven our people from their villages along the border, moved the border markers and nibbled away at our territory. It has sent Vietnamese nationals to settle in our territory, driven us from the border areas bit by bit and drawn up a map which includes our villages and territory.

Now it is attempting to swallow up our Kampuchea by massacring and exterminating our people who are the owners of the Kampuchean villages and territory. During the past 3 years, almost all the people in Banteay Meas District died. Vietnam has done its utmost to exterminate our people. It has shot and stabbed our people to death; destroyed our property and burned our houses; looted our cattle, land and property; raped our wives and daughters; and detained, starved and poisoned us. We had previously heard the old stories about Vietnamese barbarity, but we are now seeing with our own eyes that the present Vietnamese aggressors are far more barbarous and cruel than those of previous times.

Despite this great misery, however, we still hope that we will not die because we have the army, guerrillas and government of Democratic Kampuchea, who are fighting resolutely against the Vietnamese for the defense of our district and country.

The Democratic Kampuchean army, guerrillas and government are resolutely patriotic, ready and willing to live or die with the Kampuchean nation and people and capable of fighting the Vietnamese enemy and salvaging and defending our nation, all of us and all the Kampuchean people. We will not allow anything to cause the army, guerrillas and government to become loose, dispersed or collapsed. Without the Democratic Kampuchean army, guerrillas and government, who else will fight the Vietnamese enemy; who else will defend our nation; and on whom we can all the Kampuchean people rely? It is better for the other Khmer groups to join us in order to increase our forces, fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy, win victory and quickly liberate our country. If they do not want to help, however, they should not create any obstacle that might enable Vietnam to swallow up our entire country, as it did to Kampuchea Kraom.

[Signed] Representative of the people in Banteay Meas District, Kampot Province; Banteay Meas District, 22 December 1981

Peam Chor Letter

BK281018 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
25 Dec 81

[15 December letter of the people of Peam Chor District, Prey Veng Province, to Democratic Kampuchean leaders Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan in response to the proposal for a loose coalition government]

[Text] To: The esteemed Nuon Chea, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, and the esteemed Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea; through: the good offices of the PDFGNUM committee of Peam Chor District, Prey Veng Province, eastern region:

We, the people of Peam Chor District, Prey Veng Province, have listened to the communique on the question of rallying the national forces and the circular on the loose coalition government. We have organized small group discussions that have continued until today. Here is a summation of our views:

Our Kampuchean compatriots living along the border with Vietnam know the Vietnamese better than anyone else. They know how our territory has been nibbled away by the Vietnamese. This is not a reference to ancient history. Anyone can learn about the history of Kampuchea and how its land has been nibbled away by the Vietnamese over time simply by looking at the map, which shows that Prey Veng Province's border with Vietnam is very jagged. Rather, we are talking about the present, a time in which, despite the fact that our borders have been well demarcated, Vietnam continues to nibble incessantly at our territory. We will never forget how, in 1947, the Vietnamese came en masse from Tay Ninh to seize our land in Svay Rieng Province and how at that time we Khmers rose up to hack the Vietnamese landgrabbers to death.

All the fertile land west of the Svay Rieng canal, called the Vai Ko River, and the fertile land at Krang Ngiev and Trabek down to Peam Chor District in Prey Veng Province is being nibbled away by the Vietnamese every year. It is not only the land in the border region that is being stolen. The Vietnamese have emigrated deep into our villages and communes, settled down there and grabbed our land, seized our lakes and ponds and taken back to Vietnam the resources of our villages and communes.

Peam Chor District represents one of the most explicit examples of the Vietnamese annexation of Kampuchean territory prior to 1970. At that time, virtually the whole of Peam Chor District was Vietnamese. The district governor was a Khmer, but the inhabitants were Vietnamese. There was an overwhelming majority of Vietnamese residents: 90 of every 100 inhabitants were Vietnamese. All the fertile land, lakes, ponds and rice belonged to the Vietnamese. The lakes and ponds in Peam Chor District -- like those in Kaoh Thom, Leuk Dek and S'ang Districts -- were all controlled by the Vietnamese, who monopolized the catches of serpent head fish, pike and shrimp.

The famous Moat Chruk [Chau Doc] fish paste was made of our serpent head fish and pike. The Vietnamese lived in our country, ate there, defecated on our soil and sent our country's resources back to their country. They were very content, and developed large appetites. Because they were so happy, they did not want to abandon their strategy of annexing Kampuchea. For this reason, after 1975, when we had already been liberated, they continued to attack us, intrude into our territory and nibble at our land.

Now, our Peam Chor District, like the rest of the eastern region, has been incorporated into the Vietnamese Seventh Military Region. The Vietnamese army, militia and police have occupied our land and annexed our Peam Chor territory. Vietnamese nationals who lived in Peam Chor prior to 1970 lost no time in declaring themselves masters of the land. Now that they have their Vietnamese army, militia and police with them, they behave a thousand times worse than in the years before 1970. The Vietnamese aggressor troops have committed untold crimes. They drove Kampuchean families from their homes and distributed these homes and land to their own countrymen. Any Khmer who is still alive should be grateful to the Vietnamese, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators say. They come because they want to take Kampuchean territory; they do not need Kampuchean inhabitants. If they were given a free hand, they would have exterminated all Khmer residents to the last man.

They have kicked us out of our homes. They have attempted to starve us to death. They have stealthily mixed poison into cakes and sweets to massacre us. They have employed every possible means to cover up all of these crimes. However, all of us have inscribed this bitter chapter of our history into our own flesh and blood. Our Khmer children and future Khmer generations will not fail to learn about the Vietnamese aggression against and massacre of the Khmer people. Our elders told us about the "don't spill my tea" stories [in which the Vietnamese supposedly buried three Khmers alive up to their chins and used their heads as the three stones of a fireplace on which they boiled their tea; when the victims moved their heads because of the burning fire, the Vietnamese were said to have reprimanded them and asked them not to spill their tea]. We have heard these stories by word of mouth. At present, it is a thousand times worse than this tragedy.

At this time when we are suffering so much and the nation is experiencing such dire difficulties, only the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea and only the PDFGNUK committees are fighting the Vietnamese. They are the only ones to protect us and help us fight for survival, find ways to obtain rice and potato seed, plant crops, reap the harvest and hide it from the Vietnamese. We live together, sharing weal and woe.

The national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea and the village and commune PDFGNUK committees are our real support and protection. We request that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which is actually leading the struggle against the Vietnamese, continue to lead the struggle against them. We are glad if there are other people who want to join the anti-Vietnamese resistance, provided they rally to Democratic Kampuchea in the struggle so as to increase the forces struggling against the Vietnamese and quickly liberate our country. They are requested to refrain from doing anything that might cause the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to become loose, for should this happen, there will be big trouble. We will be in big trouble, too, and the nation will be in big trouble. Our country would then become like Laos.

As for those of us in Peam Chor, we choose to stay with the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea and the PDFGNUK committees. Together, we will attack the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. We pledge to contribute to the struggle against the Vietnamese until all of our homeland is liberated. We resolutely support the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea and the Democratic Kampuchean Government, who are fighting the Vietnamese in a struggle for national salvation and for our safety.

We pledge to continue doing everything possible, contributing as best we can, to fight the Vietnamese until they are completely removed from our Peam Chor District and the rest of Kampuchea.

[Signed] The people of Peam Chor District; Peam Chor, 15 December 1981

MEMBERS OF FRENCH SOLIDARITY GROUP VISIT DK

BK220329 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
18 Dec 81

[Text] On 2 December 1981 (Sova Tipandi) and (Gilabert Maire) of the Kampuchea-France Solidarity Movement in Nantes and Saint-Nazaire visited the region controlled by Democratic Kampuchea.

They were warmly welcomed by Chhorn Hay, secretary of state of the Ministry of Telecommunications; May Mann, second vice chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross; and a number of cadres. The friendly guests handed over 170 kg of various medicines, a crate of [word indistinct], a blood pressure gauge and a quantity of [word indistinct], humanitarian aid of the French people to the Kampuchean people who are subject to the atrocious aggression of the Le Duan Vietnamese clique.

During their stay in the Democratic Kampuchea-controlled areas, the friendly guests visited a number of villages. They were cordially welcomed by our people and cadres of the PDFGNUM in these villages. They conversed with our people who escaped from the regions temporarily occupied by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the people who returned from refugee camps in Thailand. They also visited a number of victims of the Vietnamese toxic chemicals. Our guests were impressed with the patriotism of our people, who are uniting with each other to fight the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy. They noted the efforts made by our people to increase production for themselves and for the combatants on the frontline battlefields.

Our guests left Democratic Kampuchea on 13 December 1981. They had the impression that the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government will definitely defeat the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in their just struggle. They promised to inform the French public of the just cause of the struggle of the Kampuchean people, and will gather humanitarian aid to assist them. They pledged to support the struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators until they are all driven out of Kampuchea.

TANJUG REPORTS SIHANOUK INTERVIEW WITH MAGAZINE

LD201718 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] New Delhi, 20 Dec (TANJUG) -- Former Kampuchea head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk has assessed as totally unacceptable the Vietnamese proposal for convening a regional conference on a solution to the Kampuchea crisis. Sihanouk urges the convening of a broader international meeting whose participants would, among others, include "all interested sides" from Kampuchea. In an interview to the INDIA TODAY magazine, Prince Sihanouk also underlines that the Vietnamese proposal for a regional conference, with the countries of Indochina and ASEAN participating, is designed to insure international recognition for the illegal and anti-national Samrin regime in Kampuchea.

Prince Sihanouk notes that two years ago he sent a letter to the Vietnamese Government proposing bilateral negotiations on the Vietnam-Kampuchea problem, but that he has to date not received a reply. On the basis of the absence of a reply, Sihanouk concludes that Vietnam has no intention to negotiate on changing the present state of affairs. Norodom Sihanouk underlines that Vietnam's stand is such that Kampucheans have no other choice but to wage an armed struggle for their independence.

PRK, SRV VICE MINISTERS COMMENT ON INDOCHINA

BK251008 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] The following statement was given by Hor Nam Hong, vice foreign minister of the PRK, to a SIANG PASASON correspondent:

The conference [of vice foreign ministers of socialist countries in Vientiane] shows that the militant solidarity between the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and other members of the socialist community is more solid than ever before. The conference took place at a time when the leaders of the Beijing reactionaries are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries in Southeast Asia to step up actions and schemes to oppose the PRK, Vietnam and Laos in a frantic manner. It also took place at a time when their conflicts have become clearer with each passing day.

I am convinced that as a result of this important conference, the solidarity and cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and the socialist community will be further strengthened. It was an appropriate occasion for us to exchange our views and arrange our activities to achieve peace, stability and cooperation among countries in Southeast Asia, thus contributing to world peace and international security.

On the same occasion, Vo Dong Giang, vice foreign minister of the SRV, said in his statement to our correspondent:

The conference vividly demonstrated the militant solidarity and cooperation in all respects between the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. There is no doubt that the conference is a great source of encouragement for the correct, just and victorious struggle of the three Indochinese countries and is a fruitful contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, as well as to peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world.

On this occasion, the Vietnamese delegate affirmed that Vietnam has continued to contribute all its strength to promoting and strengthening all aspects of the relationship in Indochina in order to ensure strength for the three countries in building and defending each country, as well as in carrying out international tasks. He said: We want to make the various ASEAN countries understand that the solidarity among the three Indochinese countries poses no threat to or aggression against them, but only serves to guarantee the Indochinese countries' sovereignty and their peace and stability in the face of the aggression by the Beijing expansionists. We would like to thank the LPDR Foreign Ministry for giving us a warm welcome and for attentively preparing for the important meeting. We extend best wishes to the Lao people for success in the cause of building and defending socialism in Laos, which contributes to the development of socialism in Indochina and to peace, stability and civilization in Southeast Asia.

EDITORIAL HAILS SUCCESS OF PRK FRONT CONGRESS

BK260643 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Unattributed editorial: "Welcome the Success of the Third Congress of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense"]

[Text] The Third Congress of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], in which 430 representatives of the Kampuchean people of all strata in the society and all ethnic minorities throughout the country participated, concluded with glorious success on 22 December. The congress approved an important statement, as well as a resolution and various rules and regulations of the front. The congress also endorsed the election of the front's honorary Presidium, with Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, as chairman. In addition, the congress approved the appointment of the National Council of the front with Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly of the PRK, as chairman.

This event is of historic significance for the fraternal Kampuchean people. It is a victory of the strength of solidarity of the whole nation under the banner of the party and the front. It is also a reiteration of the right of self-determination of the Kampuchean people and nation. In addition, it serves as an encouragement for the entire Kampuchean people to take part in the cause of building and defending their beloved Angkor country.

The KUFNCD has been set up to rally the various patriotic forces of the Kampuchean people of all classes to participate in the just, revolutionary struggle. It has fulfilled its noble, glorious tasks in the cause of complete liberation of the Kampuchean people and country. As a result, the dominating yoke of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- faithful lackey of the Chinese expansionists -- completely collapsed.

After the liberation of the country, implementing the plan adopted by the second congress, the KUFNCD has continued to maintain its glorious tradition of struggle and has surmounted all difficulties in eliminating poverty in the country; restoring, promoting and expanding the people's democratic rights and freedoms; and setting up various state authorities and institutes. It has encouraged the masses to rebuild the economy, thereby achieving all-round success. As a result, all sabotage and divisive schemes of the enemies have been smashed. These successes achieved by the fraternal Kampuchean people as a result of their perseverance and their lofty spirit of patriotism, and with the precious assistance of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries as well as friends throughout the world, are an encouragement for the PRK to advance firmly. They have proved the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. They are also a positive contribution to the consolidation of stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

Our Lao people -- who have always acted as close, sincere friends of the fraternal Kampuchean people both in the past struggle against imperialism and the present struggle against the common enemies -- highly appreciate the great, all-round successes of the fraternal Kampuchean people and consider those successes as their won. Our Lao people hereby express profound pleasure with the success of the Third Congress of the KUFNCD, success which has proved the resolute will of all ethnic minorities to take part in the building and defense of the country.

The Lao people are convinced that with the strength of solidarity of the entire people who have rallied around the KUFNCD and under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, the fraternal Kampuchean people will undoubtedly score new, still greater achievements in implementing their major tasks in the new stage of the revolution as set forth by the front, namely, resolutely safeguarding national independence and building the country in the period of transition to advance to socialism.

SISAVAT AWARDS MEDALS TO VIETNAMESE EXPERTS

BK240330 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] In implementation of an LPDR Government decision, a ceremony was held in Vientiane on 21 December to present the Victory Medal, the Friendship Medal and the 5-Year Medal for Outstanding Achievement to Vietnamese experts who have devoted their knowledge and ability to contributing to the Lao revolutionary cause and to safeguarding the special solidarity between the two countries and armies of Laos and Vietnam.

Attending the ceremony were Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the Secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy secretary of the party Central Military Commission, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office, interior minister, chief of the General Staff of the LPLA and chairman of the Committee for Commending Foreigners; Lt Col Bouason, chief of the Policy Office and representative of the Political Department of the army; representatives of the General Staff Department; and some cadres concerned.

Col (?Le Xuan), SRV military attache to Laos, and all the commended comrade experts were present.

In the ceremony, Lt Col Bouason, chief of the Policy Office and representative of the army Political Department, read the decrees issued by the LPDR president and prime minister awarding the Victory Medal, the Friendship Medal and the 5-Year Medal to the Vietnamese experts. Seven comrades received the Victory Medal, Second Class, and the 5-Year Medal; two received the Friendship Medal and the 5-Year Medal; and seven received the 5-Year Medal. The medals were conferred by Gen Sisavat Keobounphan.

On behalf of the party, the LPDR Government, the National Defense Ministry and the General Staff Department, Gen Sisavat Keobounphan made a speech. He first expressed deep gratitude and wholehearted acclamation to the comrades for their achievements and for devoting their intelligence, knowledge and ability to the Lao revolution and the progress of the LPLA, in accordance with President Ho Chi Minh's testament on the preservation and development of the special solidarity between the two countries and armies. He said: Laos and Vietnam have long had a tradition of special solidarity and shared the same trench. The experts' virtuous deeds and achievements implement international obligations and develop the special solidarity between the two countries and armies. The present situation requires us to strengthen our relations more closely and advance toward smashing all schemes of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, who hope to destroy and swallow up our three countries.

A representative of the Vietnamese experts expressed gratitude to the Lao party, government and LPLA for assisting and making it convenient for them to fulfill the various tasks entrusted to them by the two parties, states, armies and peoples of Laos and Vietnam.

USSR TO BUILD PIPELINE FROM SRV TO VIENTIANE

BK241133 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Vientiane, 24 Dec (KPL) -- A contract on the construction project of a 465 km-long pipeline was signed in Vientiane on December 23 between Khamphoui Keoboulapha, acting minister of communication, public works and transport, and Boukina, vice chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Union Construction. The cost of the construction of this petroleum pipeline from Vietnam to Vientiane will be taken care by the Soviet side.

MPR, HUNGARIAN VICE FOREIGN MINISTERS LEAVE

BK241127 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Vientiane, 24 Dec (KPL) -- Deputy ministers for foreign affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic, Dan Badaryaa and Dr Vancel Hazi, on December 23 left Vientiane for home after attending the deputy foreign ministerial conference of the socialist countries in Vientiane.

Seeing the said delegations off at Wattai Airport were Khamphai Boupha, deputy minister for foreign affairs; Souban Salitthilat, general secretary of the Foreign Ministry's Office; along with other high-ranking officials. Jambyn Nyamaa and Janos Zegnal, respectively Mongolian and Hungarian ambassadors to Laos, were also present at the airport.

UN RESOLUTION ON CHEMICAL WARFARE STUDY LAUDED

BK211450 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary: "A Time for Vietnam To Prove Itself"]

[Text] The issue of chemical warfare has once again caught the news, following the recent UN General Assembly's adoption of a resolution calling for continued investigation on the possible use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan. The news on the use of toxic chemical weapons by Vietnamese troops in Laos and Kampuchea has been used for quite some time. The issue was first revealed by the Mong hilltribesmen and later by the Kampuchean refugees who were treated by international relief agencies at the Thai-Kampuchean border areas. The remarks made by these refugees in most instances have captured international attention on the Vietnamese use of toxic chemicals, known among these refugees as the yellow rain.

During recent months, the United Nations and many reputable journalists have unfolded the facts about the monstrosity of Vietnam's use of chemical poisons in western Kampuchea in its mop-up operations against the guerrilla forces of the Kampuchean nationalist groups. However, this time the subject, which has stunned the world because of its horrific implication, is no longer in the realm of hearsay, yet only the pro-Soviet could afford to dismiss it as hypothetical.

From the recent analysis of collected samples from areas of alleged attacks and those so injured, the U.S. experts have revealed that many areas in Kampuchea and Laos have been contaminated with toxic substances, particularly mycotoxins of trichothecene. Such deadly chemicals, or the so-called yellow rain, may cause painful death within a short time after prolonged exposure. Currently available evidence and testimonies given by the refugees, not to mention the recent disclosure of Vietnamese use of chemical weapons in Laos by former Bureau Director of the Lao Health Ministry Dr Khamsengkeo Sengsathit, who has defected to China, have pointed out strongly that the Soviet-backed Hanoi government, despite its oft-repeated denials, has actually resorted to chemical warfare.

Such Vietnamese actions in Laos and Kampuchea, apart from being a blatant violation of the Geneva Convention, undeniably constitute another of the most inhuman acts to be recorded in human history. Chemical warfare per se is in effect tantamount to indiscriminate mass murder of innocent women and children. The result is of course devastating and horrifying beyond human perception.

Indeed, it was these possible consequences of chemical warfare upon thousands of innocent victims in Kampuchea and Laos that prompted the recent dispatch of an expert team to Thai border areas to conduct an inquiry into the reported Vietnamese use of toxic chemicals. In the report to the United Nations, the experts admitted that their finding is inclusive due to time constraints and, most importantly, the refusal of the Lao and the Heng Samrin authorities to allow them to conduct further investigation inside their countries. In view of this, the UN General Assembly, with the vote of 74 to 18 and 30 abstentions, adopted a resolution on 5 December calling for continued UN investigation into the report about the use of chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

No doubt the resolution, justified as it is, significantly reflects the grave concern of the majority of the international community about the destiny of innocent civilians, as well as its determination to uncover the truth and to protest further use of chemical warfare.

We would like to welcome such a UN resolution, for it would serve to safeguard against possible use of chemical weapons, which is not only contrary to the international agreement, but also a crime against humanity. The success of this UN mission is largely dependent upon the coordination of all the concerned countries to give timely access to the areas where chemical weapons were alleged to be used. Indeed, those countries should have no objection if they have nothing to conceal. On the contrary, this is the chance for them to prove their sincerity and earnest desire to comply with the will of the international community.

For them to refuse to lend the facilities and cooperation to the UN expert teams would be tantamount to a tacit admittance that chemical weapons have indeed been used as reported. It is no use obstructing the cause of justice, for the truth will remain and it will be unveiled sooner or later. It is now time for Kampuchea, Laos or any other countries which have been accused to prove themselves.

ARUN DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA WITH PRC'S HUANG HUA

BK250855 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong discussed the Kampuchean question during a general exchange of views with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua in Beijing on Wednesday [23 December]. The two men discussed bilateral relations and the situation in the Southeast Asian region. The Thai deputy foreign minister signed a protocol agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between China and Thailand.

ASEAN STAND ON KHMER COALITION ASSESSED

BK281320 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Implications of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting in Phatthaya"]

[Text] On 10 December this year the ASEAN foreign ministers held an informal meeting in Phatthaya to discuss as the main subject the latest developments on the Kampuchean problem. The press release issued at the end of the meeting explicitly stated ASEAN's fullest support for the next proposal made by Singapore concerning the formation of the Kampuchean coalition government by the three resistance forces on the principles agreed by them at their meeting in Singapore on 4 September this year. In this connection, the ASEAN foreign ministers expressed their conviction that [word indistinct] the formation of such a coalition government would be conducive to the achievement of the objectives of the declaration adopted by the international conference on Kampuchea and UN resolutions thereon.

Not only did the meeting clearly demonstrate the spirit of ASEAN solidarity, it also marked another attempt in ASEAN's search for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean question which for 3 years has posed a threat to the stability and security in the Southeast Asian region. ASEAN has urged the formation of a Kampuchean coalition government, as it accords with the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea, which condemns Vietnam's aggression of Kampuchea and calls for Vietnam to withdraw its troops, as well as for holding free elections so that the Kampuchean people may choose their own government. Once the coalition government is announced, it is believed that the Kampuchean nationalist groups will receive greater international support and credibility and thereby increase pressure on the Vietnamese to withdraw their troops.

In supporting the formation of a coalition government, ASEAN has no intention whatsoever to interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, nor does it wish to become involved in the Kampuchean fighting. In fact, ASEAN's political and moral support for the Kampuchean resistance forces is well in line with the declaration of the international conference and the UN resolutions on Kampuchea. The declaration and the UN resolutions on Kampuchea have been overwhelmingly endorsed by the international community because it feels that this would be the best way to settle the Kampuchean problem, if not to satisfaction, then not to the detriment of all parties involved.

During the press conference in Phatthaya, the ASEAN foreign ministers reiterated that ASEAN is an organization for economic, social and cultural cooperation. The ultimate objective of this cooperation is orientated toward greater social and economic development for the prosperity and welfare of the ASEAN people. Therefore, ASEAN as an organization will not be extending any military assistance to the Kampuchean resistance groups, although it is understood that in the future ASEAN member countries could do so.

It is to be noted, however, that the ASEAN countries are not major powers, nor are they so wealthy as to be able to render military assistance to other countries -- unlike Vietnam, which has boasted that it has the third largest army in the world, not to mention the massive military aid being given to Vietnam by the second largest army in the world -- the Soviet Union. It should be remembered that the force of arms might in the first instance bring victory, but the real victory, the lasting victory, is victory of hearts and minds, which can only come from helping people to have a better life for themselves and some hope for their families for the future.

POST: LAO SOLDIERS FIRE ON THAI FISHERMEN

BK290534 Bangkok POST in English 29 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] Nong Khai -- A group of Lao soldiers fired on two Thai fishermen while they were on the Thai side of the Mekong River, it was reported here yesterday. According to the report, the two Thais were busy hauling their fishing nets in the river when about 12 Lao soldiers stationed in Ban Nong Hew of Muang Hataifong, Vientiane, suddenly opened fire on them with their AK-47 rifles. The Lao reportedly kept firing at the two Thai fishermen for about 10 minutes. The two Thais, identified as Anong Sumasing, 45, and Hun Sumasing, 35, were still missing after they reportedly jumped into the river when their boat had been pierced by the Lao soldiers' bullets.

Pol Lt-Col Thawisak Thuwanon, chief inspector of Muang District here, is reportedly trying to find out the reason behind the shooting.

BAN ON STRATEGIC EXPORTS TO KAMPUCHEA REPORTED

BK250905 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Thailand has banned the export of strategic items across the border to Kampuchea. The ban follows the order of the National Security Council announced on Thursday. A senior official of the council said that the ban is to be enforced to clamp down on black market trading across the border in items which could be useful to the 200,000-strong Vietnamese occupation force in Kampuchea.

The latest list of goods under export control included 273 items, ranging from electrical goods to chemicals, blankets and medical supplies. The list was drawn up by a committee set up about 2 months ago. Any trader found dealing illegally in these goods will be severely prosecuted.

Thai military units stationed at the border town frontier with Kampuchea have attempted to stamp out illegal cross-border trading ever since a flood of Kampuchean refugees flowed cross the border in the wake of the January 1979 Vietnamese invasion, but they are faced with a continual resurgence of the lucrative underground trade.

POST REPORTS PLIGHT OF KHMER CHILDREN AT BORDER

BK250229 Bangkok POST in English 25 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] More than 400 unaccompanied Khmer children are living in areas controlled by the Khmer Serei and the Khmer Rouge near the Thai border and little help is getting through to them, officers of Thai task force units have told the POST. The children, most of whom are under 12, were either orphaned or separated from their parents during the Kampuchean upheaval.

The officers said that because the children are caught between Thai territory and areas controlled by the Heng Samrin regime, food and medical supplies from Phnom Penh cannot get through to them.

Many of the children are reported to be suffering from malnutrition and poor health and some have been victims of stray bullets and artillery shells.

The Thai officers said they sympathise with their plight, but are under orders not to allow them into Thailand. However, humanitarian organisations wishing to help them are allowed to cross the border, the officers said. The Thai officers said the children have little chance of being adopted or resettled in third countries. About 600 unaccompanied children cared for at Ban Kaeng, Sa Kaeo and Khao I-Dang refugee camps in Phraya District also face a bleak future despite the efforts of the UNHCR to reunite them with parents or relatives.

A UNHCR spokesman said that there are more than 700 unaccompanied Khmer children in camps in Thailand. Of these, there are 356 in Ban Kaeng, 190 in Khao I-Dang, 36 in Panat Nikhom, 31 in Khamput and 6 in Mai Rut. Another 332 unaccompanied minors live independently in the camps and a further 139 are cared for by foster parents or relatives.

OFFICIAL SAYS SIX REFUGEE CENTERS TO BE CLOSED

BK290532 Bangkok POST in English 29 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] New refugee arrivals can expect to wait up to 5 years before they will be resettled in third countries, Deputy Under Secretary of the Interior Ministry Loet Hongphakdi said yesterday. Mr Loet also said that six of the nine refugee holding camps under Industry [as published] Ministry control will be dissolved. He said that the burden of looking after refugees and national security were among the prime considerations which prompted the decision to dissolve the camps. He said that to discourage new arrivals, they would not be processed until refugees already in camps have been resettled in third countries.

The three remaining refugee centers will be in Pak Chom District, Loei Province, Muang District, Nakhon Phanom, and one of the two centers in Surin Province. Lowland Lao refugees will be sent to Nakhon Phanom; hilltribes Lao will go to Loei and Khmer refugees will be held in Surin. Vietnamese "boat-people" will only be accepted if they are guaranteed resettlement.

GEN SAIYUT DISCUSSES RESULTS OF MALAYSIAN VISIT

BK181235 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Malaysia wants Thai specialists to help develop rice cultivation in its northern region. Also, Thailand and Malaysia should set up a joint venture to exploit coal deposits discovered along the common border of the two countries. Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon, who returned from a visit to Malaysia at the invitation of his Malaysian counterpart, granted an interview to newsmen upon his arrival at Don Muang Airport yesterday evening [17 December].

He said: [begin recording] The visit was made at the invitation of the Malaysian supreme commander and was aimed at getting to know him in order to strengthen good relations and understanding between the countries in accordance with government policy. The prime minister also asked me to convey his regards to the Malaysian prime minister and inform him that Thailand is willing to cooperate with Malaysia in implementing the two major projects discussed during the Thai prime minister's latest visit to that country. The two projects are the sending of Thai specialists to help develop rice cultivation in the northern region of Malaysia and the setting up of a Thai-Malaysian joint venture to exploit the coal deposits along the common border for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

We, as a military delegation, also consulted the Malaysian side on military issues. This has nothing to do with ASEAN. It is the affair of two neighboring countries. I proposed the idea of uniform military concepts, which was earlier discussed and agreed upon by our three armed forces. The two countries agreed that we are in the same region; therefore, our futures are mutually bound together. Our two countries are now cooperating in the economic, social and cultural fields. We have no desire to form a military alliance because we believe that we will not gain anything. However, the security of the two countries is also an important issue. Since military cooperation comes under this policy and condition, one thing that we can do is to create uniform concepts as we have developed among our three armed forces. The two countries should have uniform military concepts. [end recording]

The Malaysian side also agreed with the idea of having the people participate in national defense. The supreme commander said: [begin recording] If we are going to be self-reliant in national defense, we must consolidate the forces of the government and people, which is called "social defense" in English [quoted words in English]. This defense system regards the people as an important force. Therefore, not only the military and parliamentary forces, but the people as well, must participate in national defense. The Malaysian side agreed with this idea. We then discussed military equipment and weapons of our two countries. We agreed to help each other as much as possible. We might lend, exchange or sell the weapons and equipment that the two countries manufacture. We informed them about the weapons and equipment we can produce. [end recording]

Exchanges of visits and contacts between both low- and high-level officials of the two countries can help solve problems along the common border. Gen Saiyut Metphon said: [begin recording] We must cooperate with each other at all levels to prevent and correct any misunderstanding and suspicion. It is necessary for both sides to meet with each other. We hold annual conferences of the two countries' local authorities. High-level military officers also frequently hold meetings, as the 4th Army Region commander has done. [end recording]

NATION: 'MAJOR COMMUNIST STRONGHOLD' DESTROYED

BK280510 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] Petchabun -- A senior army official claimed last week that government troops had destroyed the last major communist stronghold on Khao Kho Mountain, which had been under the influence of communist insurgents since the past 13 years.

"The seizure of the camp may bring an end to communist influence in the area," said Col Withun Suntharathan, the chief intelligence officer of the Third Army Region. He said the stronghold, located in the vicinity of Phuchai and Saengthong villages here, was overrun during a major military offensive by government troops during December 8-17. About 250 living quarters were also destroyed in the process, he said.

"The government soldiers also seized a large amount of logistic supplies and weapons during the operation," he said. Several rice barns and over 100 cattle, typewriters and sewing machines were also found, he said. He did not say how many communist insurgents were killed or injured during the operation, codenamed "Hak Phairi."

The operation was part of a series of military campaigns under the large-scale military drive codenamed "Phamuang Phadetsuk," which was launched early this year to weed out communist insurgents in the Khao Kho area. The military campaigns were followed by development programmes to improve the well-being of the local people as well as to prevent the area from falling under the communist influence again after the troops pulled out, he said. He said the communist insurgents in the Khao Kho area were believed to have fled to another stronghold in the Hin Longkla area in Nakhon Thai District of Phitsanulok.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECOND SESSION CONTINUES

Communique No 5

BK281542 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] In its Communique No 5 issued today the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly announced:

Today the National Assembly met in plenary session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall. In the morning National Assembly Vice Chairman Y Pah, alias Y Mot, directed the session.

The National Assembly heard the following statements: measures to exploit the Dong Thap Muoi Delta by Comrade Nguyen Xuan Truong, deputy from Dong Thap Province; actively resolve the grain problem, step up the production and processing of cotton and make very effort to catch, farm and process marine products by Comrade Nguyen Van Thuan, deputy from Thuan Hai Province; the stimulating effects of the new economic policy and measures in Thanh Hoa by Comrade Le Bach Lan, deputy from Thanh Hoa Province; workers at the Quang Ninh mining area are determined to fulfill the 1982 State Plan by Comrade Nguyen Phu Thuong, deputy from Quang Ninh Province; struggle to carry out intensive cultivation and increase rice yields by Comrade Dinh Quang Nghi, deputy from Thai Binh Province; clearly realize the advantages and difficulties in resolutely and successfully fulfilling the 1982 State Plan by Comrade Nguyen Van Moi, deputy from Long An Province; enhance discipline in organizations to fulfill the state plan successfully by Comrade Hoang Minh Thang, deputy from Quang Nam-Danang Province; the high development of the on-the-spot logistics capacity in grain and food in support of combat and the people's life is an urgent task of a border province on the frontline of the fatherland by Comrade Luong Ich Lap, deputy from Cao Bang Province; a number of measures to improve the organizational and managerial system in marine fishing by Comrade Lam Van The, deputy from the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone; strengthen the socialist state, develop the working people's collective mastery in economic and social management to fulfill the 1982 State Plan successfully by Comrade Nghiem Xuan Yem, deputy from Hanoi Municipality; experiences in and measures aimed at developing the strengths of localities to step up grain and food production by Comrade Nguyen Cong Binh, deputy from Tien Giang Province; industrial production plans and the pricing problem by Comrade Nguyen Ngoc Ho, deputy from Hoang Lien Son Province; Vietnamese women are determined to make worthy contributions toward fulfilling the 1982 State Plan by Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh, deputy from Ho Chi Minh City; and creating conditions for building districts into an economic and planning level by Comrade Tran Suyen, deputy from Phu Khanh Province.

In the afternoon National Assembly Vice Chairman Huynh Cuong directed the session. The National Assembly heard the following statements: a number of necessary measures aimed at ensuring the fulfillment of the state plan by Comrade Mai Van Bay, deputy from Ho Chi Minh City; develop the self-reliant spirit of localities and strive to fulfill the 1982 State Plan by Comrade Huynh Thanh Mua, deputy from Ben Tre Province; improve the wage system, strengthen labor discipline and step up production by Comrade Duong Thanh Mau, deputy from Ha Tuyen Province; necessary measures to resolve the food and clothing problem by Comrade Nguyen Thanh Quat, deputy from Ha Bac Province; industrial production and the problem of livelihood of workers and civil servants by Comrade Vu Dinh, deputy from Phu Khanh Province; resolving the grain problem in Son Le by Comrade Cam Ngoan, deputy from Son La Province; on the problem of planning and budget by Comrade Tran Vy, deputy from Hanoi Municipality; grain production and collection by Comrade Nguyen Thi Binh, deputy from Minh Hai Province; further develop the latent potentials of the central highlands by Comrade Nguyen Xuan Nguyen, deputy from Dac Lac Province; and the problem of scientific and technological development by Comrade Nguyen Van Hieu, deputy from Dong Nai Province.

Nguyen Lam Report, Part II

OW262341 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Part II of report by Nguyen Lam, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, at the opening meeting of the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly on the implementation of the 1981 State Plan and the tasks of the 1982 State Plan]

[Text] As pointed out in the report, 1982 will occupy a particularly important position in our people's political and social life. The forthcoming fifth party congress will decide on the orientation, tasks and the advance of the country in the first stage of the period of transition and the 1981-82 period of the 5-year plan. The year 1982 will be the first year of comprehensive implementation of the resolutions of the party congress to advance the country a step further.

Proceeding from our country's present economic situation, with the aforesaid advantages and difficulties and in order to gradually achieve these economic and social objectives, the fundamental tasks of the 1982 state plan are to focus efforts on developing agricultural production and boosting the production of consumer goods to meet the food demands of the whole of society; try to meet the essential requirements of the people in clothing, education, medical treatment and movement; increase the source of export goods; reorganize production, capital construction, communications and transportation; carry out socialist transformation in the south; consolidate and perfect the socialist production relations in the north; consolidate and strengthen the socialist front in the whole country; reinforce national defense; maintain political security, social order and safety; and fulfill international obligations.

Regarding the implementation of these fundamental tasks, the report points out the following major tasks and measures:

1. To strengthen the spirit of self-reliance and self-support and of actively advancing to satisfy the essential demands of society;
2. To reorganize production, construction and life consistent with the country's economic potential;
3. To concentrate efforts to take steps in solving the problem of rationally using social manpower and redistributing labor in each locality, as well as in the entire country;
4. To step up export and import activities and expand economic relations with other countries;
5. To carry out socialist transformation in the south; consolidate and strengthen socialist production relations in the north; consolidate and strengthen the socialist front in the entire country;
6. To strictly practice economy;
7. To widely apply technological progress;
8. To coordinate economy with national defense;
9. To establish a new order in the sphere of distribution and circulation;
10. To try to effect a strong shift from the pattern of administrative management, based on prefixed allotments, to the pattern of socialist business management and planning with economic accounting.

Proceeding from the aforesaid general orientation and on the basis of the actual balanced potential in 1982, the report deals with specific economic and cultural tasks.

Agriculture

Efforts in the whole country, of all branches, all echelons and all organizations concerned, will be focused on fulfilling the primary task of developing agricultural production to score more comprehensive and steadier achievements than in 1981. This aims at solving the most pressing and important problems, namely, food, clothing, exports and the supply of raw materials for the consumer goods industries. Special attention will be paid to the production of rice, subsidiary crops, vegetables, a wide variety of beans, especially soybeans, ground-nuts, sugarcane, fish, meat and eggs.

We must strive to attain 16 million tons of food products converted to paddy equivalent, including 13 million tons of paddy and 3 million tons of subsidiary crops -- 1 million tons more than in 1981, a year with a high total output.

From 1982 we shall boost production to meet our people's food demands. So each locality, especially each district, must adopt a pattern of production and goods consumption consistent with its own characteristics to meet its food demands. There must be balanced food production in each district and each province.

The Mekong Delta provinces, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh and other provinces must strive to vigorously increase production, raise the grain-goods ratio and mobilize an increasingly large volume of grain in order to fulfill the grain obligation to the state and support national industrialization. This primary requirement in the 1982 State Plan must be necessarily met in one way or another.

Other agricultural provinces must strive to meet their own food demands and advance to contribute to satisfying the common need. The state supplies grain only to major cities, concentrated industrial centers, troops and the areas specializing in industrial crop cultivation, salt production and fishery. Therefore, the troops, workers and civil servants in areas where conditions are favorable must increase production to meet part of their own needs for grain and foodstuffs.

In order to realize these objectives, we must carry out the following measures:

We must use manpower and land in the direction of intensive and specialized cultivation to develop cultivation, stock breeding, food processing and various secondary branches and occupations in the countryside. In this direction, we must properly organize labor distribution in each installation and locality, while reorganizing labor in the entire country in order to increase the cultivated area, make full use of all land potential and area still left uncultivated or fallow, increase the number of crops, rapidly put wasteland into cultivation and strive to achieve a 7-percent increase in food crop area over 1981.

Guidance must be concentrated on stabilized production areas and in the districts and cooperatives in the Mekong and Red River Deltas, former Zones 4 and 5 and provinces in the mountain region endowed with favorable conditions for achieving a high volume of production. Great attention must be paid to the winter-spring crop, because its production will be more stable. The state will concentrate all efforts on insuring necessary material conditions for agricultural production and the supply of fertilizers, insecticides, insecticide sprayers, gasoline, oil and electricity. We must properly organize the protection of vegetation, prevent and control harmful insects and crop diseases, study the changes in rice varieties and take effective measures against harmful insects in the provinces recently affected by insect plague.

We must pool efforts in building water conservancy projects which will be used in 1982 in order to bring the irrigated area up to 3.8 million ha, an increase of 4.4 million; the drainage area up to 104,000 ha, an increase of 14,000; and the brine-free area up to 7,200 ha. We must make full use of land potential to vigorously develop the production of subsidiary crops in all areas where conditions permit. Meanwhile, we must attach importance to vegetable growing. In particular, we must properly organize the production and supply of vegetables to meet the needs of the cities and concentrated industrial centers.

Efforts will be made to develop short-growth industrial crops suitable for each area and reorganize production in areas reserved for these crops. Regarding perennial industrial crops, efforts should be focused on intensive cultivation and on the full use of available land.

In particular, there must be a policy of vigorously developing soybean production. Compared with 1981 the production of soybeans is expected to double, that of peanuts to increase by 25 percent, sugarcane by 32 percent, tobacco by 21 percent, jute by 50 percent, rush by 8 percent, coffee by 26 percent, tea by 14 percent and rubber by 5 percent.

The growing of mulberry trees for silkworm raising and of other fibrous plants such as cotton, flax and agave will be encouraged in order to gradually meet the demand for clothing. Attention must be paid to developing the growing of medicinal plants.

Private stockbreeding will be encouraged. Attention must be paid to developing cattle breeding to solve the problem of draft power. Compared with 1981 herds of pigs will be increased by 6 percent, the weight of pork on the hoof by 9 percent and herds of buffaloes and cattle by 4 percent. There must be balanced feed to maintain and develop herds of pigs and the rate of concentration of industries around major cities.

Forestry and Fishery

In forestry forest protection must be intensified. Combined agroforestry measures must be applied vigorously to rapidly make bare hills green with vegetation, and there must be resolute measures to prevent and control forest fires and destruction. Compared with 1981 timber exploitation will be increased by 5 percent. Priority will be given to the exploitation of timber for mining, wood for paper and furniture making and for packaging and timber for transportation needs. Products from wood will be sold to farmers in exchange for the requisition-purchase of their farm products for export. The forestry fund will be used to rapidly achieve concentrated afforestation. Attention must be paid to delineation and afforestation in key areas possessing timber for mining, wood for papermaking and fiber. Afforestation will be carried out in border areas. A wide movement to grow trees for timber and firewood must be launched among the people in various localities. We must step up afforestation and the exploitation of precious forest products, including pine resin, kamala and cinnamon and other trees such as bamboo, maple, rattan, corypha lecontei, oleaginous trees and medicinal plants. The provinces with nomads must work out a settled farming plan to promptly complete their settlement.

In fishery the marine products sector must reorganize its production consistent with the availability of material means and production conditions in each area. Handmade tools must be used in fishery development to save gasoline and oil for the places and professions which need to use machines to achieve high economic efficiency. Compared with 1981 salt-water fish output will be increased by 5 percent, the amount of fish to be delivered to the state by 12 percent, fish sauce production by 20 percent and the value of exported sea products by 20 percent, raised in all areas with lakes and watercourses especially in the food belts. Fish-breeding centers must be consolidated and developed. We must organize the proper management and exploitation of fish in rivers and ponds. Fish rearing will be expanded to increase the output of freshwater fish by 6 percent over 1981.

Industry

The production of consumer goods must be boosted to increase the source of goods to be exchanged with farmers. We must step up agricultural development, expand local markets and contribute to rapidly increasing the volume of export goods, especially prime necessities of life such as textiles, paper and medicines. Priority will be given to key industrial branches such as the production of electricity, coal and fertilizers to efficiently serve agriculture, the production of consumer goods and export commodities and the transport service. With a limited source of materials and energy, we must, on the one hand, strive to ensure the implementation of the most important tasks and produce staple goods such as fabrics, paper and medicines. On the other hand, the localities and installations should make the greatest effort to exploit the sources of energy, raw and local materials in order to turn out local products and exchange with other units.

We must check all available branches and occupations and restore those which have been neglected or have fallen into oblivion. Small industries and the handicraft industry must be vigorously encouraged to develop workmanship. Locally available raw materials, discards and rejects must be fully used in stepping up production. State-operated trade sector and marketing cooperatives must organize control of the source of goods in these industries to increase the volume of goods delivered to the state and must control the markets. We must make full use of all appropriate forms of production organization, ranging from cooperatives and production solidarity teams to individual handicraftsmen and sideline occupations in the countryside. We must take advantage of the strengths of the cities, especially Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, to develop small industries and handicrafts and produce consumer goods for local and export use. Compared with 1981 textile output will be increased by 62 percent, paper by 31 percent, bicycle tires by 40 percent and bicycle parts by 18 percent. Priority will be given to creating necessary material conditions for the production of these kinds of goods, especially fiber and fabric.

Electricity output will be up by 6 percent over 1981 if all power generated by the available power plants and the gas turbines in Thai Binh and Haiphong are mobilized. Night workshifts must be planned to rationally use electricity. We must consume electricity very thriftily, readjust management of the electricity sector and promulgate a policy of energy conservation. This sector must take measures to minimize the amount of electricity lost in self-consumption and in the circuit.

Coal output will be increased by 6 percent over 1981. The earth and rock removal plan must be promptly implemented in preparation for coal exploitation in subsequent years. There must be measures to perfect the coal-selection and -washing system in order to increase coal quality. The exploitation of anthracite, brown coal and peat in various localities will be stepped up. Regarding coal distribution, we must meet the coal export needs and that of the thermoelectric plants, the transportation sector, textile and spinning mills, export glassware factories, paper mills, fertilizer plants and other major food products enterprises.

In oil and gas exploration, the first well will be sunk on the continental shelf of southern Vietnam in accordance with the program of cooperation with the Soviet Union. Support facilities in the Yung Tau oil and gas sector will be completed. Efforts will be continued to survey and measure the reserves of oil and gas in Dong Quang, Tien Hai and Thai Binh.

In the engineering industry, efforts will be concentrated on the production of tools and spare parts for various branches and products in agriculture and transport. The production of goods for export and for home consumption will be raised. Compared with 1981 the production of spare parts will be increased by 12 percent; the rate of major and minor repairs to barges, boats, tugboats, coaches, locomotives and coal cars will be raised from 12 to 25 percent. Some 20 million labor tools will be produced, an increase of 24 percent. The production of boats made of concrete reinforced with steel netting will be increased by 22 percent and that of insecticide sprayers by 70 percent. The production of consumer goods, including bicycles, bicycle parts, sewing machines and electric fans, will also be increased.

In metallurgy the exploitation of bituminous coal at the San Me coalmine will be stepped up and more will be imported to keep the Thai Nguyen iron and steel complex in operation. Output of tin and chromite for export will be increased.

In the production of chemicals, nitrogenous fertilizer output will be increased by 67 percent, insecticide output by 35 percent, chemical paint by 32 percent and calcium carbide by 43 percent. The production of soap and detergent powder will be boosted and that of low-output production equipment will be carried out on a trial basis.

In the production of building materials, the construction of the Bim Son and Hoang Thach cement plants will be stepped up to ensure that cement output is increased by 77 percent, brick output by 34 percent, tile output by 19 percent and stone exploitation by 8.7 percent over 1981.

Transport and Postal Services

The transport sector must strive to overcome weaknesses. While consolidating its material and technical bases, it must resolutely improve organizational and managerial work and strengthen its guidance in railroads, sealanes, waterways, wharves and harbors. First of all, it is necessary to reduce the turnaround and loading and unloading time for all transport means. In order to achieve the main objectives, it is necessary to ensure the transport of imported and export goods, coal, wood and grain to the northern provinces and the transport of people to the new economic zones. We must raise economic and technical norms and transport efficiency; coordinate scientific and technical measures in organization and management with the reorganization of the transport network; vigorously develop local transport services and make broad use of rudimentary means of transport to save gas and oil.

It is planned that the volume of freight transported by rail will be increased by 22 percent, by sea by 15 percent and by other waterways by 11 percent over 1981. We shall develop all available capabilities to ensure thorough and good communications and transport operations from the central to the local levels, especially in the key economic and national defense zones. We must ensure normal international communications operations and increase the amount of postal services by 12 percent over 1981.

Capital Construction

Investments will be concentrated in accordance with our country's actual capability on key branches such as agriculture, industry, electricity, coal, weaving, paper, oil and gas, fertilizer, metallurgy, building materials, foodstuffs and communications and transportation to attain the most important objectives.

Priority will be given to ensuring capital and building materials for key state projects such as the Pha Lai hydroelectric plant, the Hoa Binh thermoelectric plant, coalmines, coal car repair shops, the Go Dam diesel motor factory, spinning mills, state farms specializing in growing industrial crops in accordance with the program of cooperation with other countries, and state lumber camps producing wood and raw materials for industry and export wood; for important communications and transportation links such as the Haiphong and Cua Lo harbors; and for the railroad network serving coal and apatite exploitation such as the Thong Nhat railway.

We must ensure that building projects soon to be finished will be put into operation on time. Proper investment will be concentrated on the building of homes in Hanoi and for enterprises that have been or will be put into operation and of storehouses for grain and farm products.

We will restrict the construction of new projects and will slow down the building of a number of projects because we find ourselves incapable of ensuring construction and mobilization conditions as a result of the shortage of raw materials and energy. We will not build projects which are not urgently needed and which may not be economically efficient.

Investment by various localities will also be concentrated on agriculture. We must avoid all manifestations of dispersion and wasteful and ostentatious investment in capital construction. We must strictly practice economy as far as planning, plan execution and construction are concerned.

With the above orientation for investments in capital construction, we will put into operation the following major projects in 1982 and 1983: The Pha Lai hydroelectric plant, Factory Subdivision No 1, the Bim Son and Hoang Thach cement plants, the Nha Trang and Hanoi textile mills, the La Nga sugar refinery and three plywood plants in Buon Me Thuot, Gia Lai-Cong Tun and Song Be. We will build granaries with a 100,000-ton capacity and some 180,000 square meters of homes in Hanoi and in the industrial centers.

Nguyen Lam Report, Part III

OW290517 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Dear National Assembly deputies, we are entering 1982 with a high degree of unanimity in assessing the situation and mapping out the path of the first part of the current transitional stage. We realize more fully the existing capabilities, as well as the latent potential, of our country, particularly in labor, land and industry, which are the first valuable capital we may use. The 1982 State Plan has been formulated on the basis of readjustment of a number of aspects in production, building and livelihood to make them suitable to actual economic conditions in order to concentrate necessary resources on the most important objectives and the most urgent requirements, with a view to initially overcoming current difficulties and imbalances and, at the same time, creating a firm impetus for the economy in the coming years.

We still have to overcome the difficulties and imbalances left over from previous years, in order to partially stabilize the economy and livelihood, and we must step up production, practice strict economy, reduce losses in energy and material supplies, correctly utilize our equipment, increase labor productivity and economic efficiency, resolutely increase incomes and economize on spending in order to ensure balancing of the state budget. In order to do so, we must adopt a host of appropriate measures, systems and policies. At the same time, developments in the situation will also depend greatly on decisive factors in organization and management and in the guidance of the various echelons, sectors and grassroots units.

The tasks that the plans for 1982 and subsequent years call for are extremely weighty. From partial dependence on the outside in our social life, we must advance to ensure all requirements ourselves. From a somewhat irrational economy, we must change to an economy suitable for our initial steps. From a system of subsidized administrative management, we must change to a system of business management with auditing suitable to programmed economic laws.

We are fully capable of exploiting these potentials if we firmly grasp and correctly apply the questions that take on the force of law in the correct path outlined by the fourth party congress. First of all, we must rapidly change from the system of subsidized administrative management to that of socialist business management with economic auditing; correctly implement the collective mastery system at various echelons; achieve correct unification and coordination of the three interests -- society's, the community's and the worker's individual interests; develop to a high degree the dynamism and creativity of grassroots units and the zeal of each person in productive labor as well as the notion of responsibility of various sectors and regions for guidance implementation.

For this reason we must raise the spirit of self-reliance and develop the creativity of various sectors and regions, particularly of grassroots units, develop the people's right of collective mastery to rapidly ensure all essential requirements of production, livelihood, national defense and security.

The situation urgently demands that in 1982 we achieve a deep change in all economic and social domains, gradually overcome imbalances and ensure the creation of a new balance and a new order to advance the economy. To this end there must be a basic change in all echelons and sectors and among the people, from ideological awareness to plan formulation, a change of the managerial system and organization in implementation. Particularly, we must make every citizen, worker, peasant and combatant in the armed forces and every manual and intellectual worker see their role and responsibility as masters at their own installation, cooperative, factory, construction site and state farm, to whip up a revolutionary movement with a view to successfully fulfilling the aims and tasks of the state plan.

We must adopt new managerial procedures and apply the motto "The Central Government, Regions, Grassroots Units, the State and the People All Join Forces in Doing Things" to ensure our requirements in consumption are rapidly fulfilled while gradually creating accumulations in the economy in general as well as in each region, sector and grassroots unit in particular.

Proceeding from the aforementioned way of posing the problem, we must:

1. Strengthen and improve economic management. We must rapidly eliminate the system of subsidized administrative management and set up the system of socialist business management with economic auditing, in line with the gradual advance to large-scale socialist production. We must continue to study, so as to perfect the plan on changing the economic management task. While the question is not yet fundamentally resolved, we must concretely solve a number of urgent issues concerning the relations between the central and regional economies and concerning the development of the right of grassroots units, regions and sectors to actively engage in production and business under the unified and centralized management of the state.

We must strengthen the socialist economic legal system, consolidate the state's right of centralized management, set up the socialist state's order and discipline, overcome the situation of dispersion and separation in organization of management and production and the cumbersome and slow state and the lack of efficiency and rules and regulations in the managerial apparatus and procedure.

2. Continue to change planning work linked to economic auditing and socialist business enterprise.

- A. In order to develop existing capabilities and latent potential in the country, we must change planning work and bring about plan formulation at the three fundamental levels, linking planning to economic auditing and socialist business enterprise. We must formulate plans at the level of agricultural and industrial installations and pay special attention to regional plans, particularly to formulating plans at the district level. This is a question which takes on the force of law and ensures the development of regional economy and a rapid increase in goods production, expands the domestic market and achieves labor distribution and division throughout the country.

We must actively build 400 districts, considering them as important sites for materializing economic collective mastery, linked to collective mastery in other fields. We must regard the districts as economic structures, in which cooperatives, production groups, small enterprises and other economic units are grassroots units. We must use districts as sites for the division of labor, the reorganization of production, the good utilization of labor and land, advancement of the scientific and technical revolution, the carrying out of intensive and specialized farming and the development of trades producing goods for export.

In order to achieve this vigorous development, the growth of economic sectors at the central level alone is insufficient, even though this is a very important direction. Every sector and echelon must have its power and responsibility clearly defined to know clearly how much labor and land is under its control, how many trades and material bases there are and what volume of material supplies and goods are annually received from the state and, consequently, how much should be turned out through production and expanded reproduction to ensure livelihood within the scope of its responsibility. At the same time, they must know the quantity of products they deliver to the state and the amount they contribute to national construction and defense. In this manner, we must improve the control number system and the system of plan targets assigned to the sectors, regions and grassroots units.

B. The plans must be imbued with the party line, correctly applying economic laws and translating the party's economic line and strategy into economic structure, steps and scope and into a rational tempo of development of various sectors and regions in line with the characteristics of the situation at each stage in order to stabilize and develop the economy and society, build a material and technical base of socialism and consolidate national defense.

C. The plans must ensure positive and firm balance, fully exploit all capabilities, with a view to meeting the rational requirements of society at each stage. First of all, they must ensure balance and unification among key targets, important projects and essential products of the national economy. We must overcome the tendency of treating everything uniformly and without discrimination, which does not ensure conditions for implementation.

D. Plans must be formulated in the spirit of economic auditing and socialist business enterprise, aimed at exploiting all latent potential and ensuring that labor productivity, product quality and economic efficiency are raised. We must unify material with value plans. Financial plans must be formulated and adopted at the same time as production and business plans. In order to satisfactorily meet this requirement, we must strengthen auditing work and economic communications and consolidate the system of inventory and accounting, particularly at the grassroots level, while strengthening control and inspection work, fully implementing the system of responsibility and discipline in making honest, timely and accurate reports and effectively supporting the party's and the state's leadership and economic management.

E. The plans must be coordinated with market practice. They must take into consideration the requirements of the organized market and lead the free market into the orbit of the state plan. We must utilize economic leverage, price, monetary and financial policies and policies encouraging production, such as wages and bonuses.

F. We must link economic to scientific and technical plans aimed at ensuring that the plan norms reflect a positive character while being scientifically based. We must carry out basic surveys, zoning, planning, economic forecasts and analyses, set up and gradually perfect the single price system, the system of standards and progressive economic and technical norms, perfect the method of balanced calculations, map out and choose economic and technical projects with firm bases.

G. We must strengthen the organization and cadres of the system of plans from the central level to the sectors and regions, particularly districts and grassroots areas in order that the party's and the state's economic staff function may be satisfactorily fulfilled. We must resolutely and gradually change the contingent of leading, managerial and technical, and professional cadres in all echelons, sectors and grassroots units. We must correctly arrange, utilize well and constantly foster the existing cadres. We must train new cadres with increasingly high quality.

Dear National Assembly deputies, entering 1982, the tasks of building and developing the economy and society are very great and urgent. With the strength of unity and cohesion of the whole party, people and the armed forces; with the valuable lessons of experience in economic management and guidance of the various echelons and sectors and of the large number of cadres over the past years; with the resolutions which will be passed by the forthcoming Fifth VCP Congress and which will constitute illuminating torches and a great source of encouragement for the people throughout the country; for the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness, let the workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, other laboring strata, the combatants in the armed forces and the compatriots of all nationalities throughout the country uphold revolutionary heroism, develop the spirit of self-reliance, the tradition of valiant struggle and diligent and creative labor, whip up a labor, production and economy emulation drive, realistically greet the fifth party congress, strive to bring about new economic and social developments and successfully implement the 1982 State Plan, thus creating conditions for advancing more powerfully in the subsequent years of the 1981-85 5-year plan.

NHAN DAN SCORES REAGAN'S ANTI-POLISH SANCTIONS

OW251011 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 25 -- The U.S. additional sanctions against Poland recently released by Reagan are an odious act of intervention in the internal affairs of the Polish people, says NHAN DAN in a (?commentary) today. "This is a serious act violating an independent country's sovereignty officially guaranteed by the United Nations' charter," the paper says. "The Reagan administration is using the situation in Poland to split Poland from the socialist community to poison the world political atmosphere and further intensifying the arms race."

NHAN DAN recalls that Reagan urged Poland not to use military means against the counter-revolutionaries in the country while inciting them to oppose the Polish state. Many U.S. psychological warfare organs such as Radio Free Europe have encouraged the saboteurs in Poland. Some U.S. consulates in Poland have relayed counterrevolutionary broadcasts. Reagan's televised speech on Wednesday night was also an act of psychological warfare. "What the Reagan administration has done are only desperate attempts to save the counter-revolutionaries in Poland", NHAN DAN concludes.

REPORTS ON U.S. MILITARY IN THAILAND CITED

BK270622 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW magazine, published in Hong Kong, reports that the United States has begun to reuse the U-Taphao airbase in Thailand, which is located on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Thailand. In the past 2 months U.S. Navy aircraft have taken off from and landed at this base, which has since 1975 become a Thai naval base.

According to Bangkok radio, the U.S. ambassador to Thailand on 25 December revealed that a U.S. aircraft carrier and its two escort vessels will visit Phathaya, Thailand, from 28 December to 2 January 1982. This fleet is manned by about 4,500 personnel and has about 40 aircraft.

SOVIET CONTROL SPECIALISTS CONCLUDE VISIT

OW191737 Hanoi VNA in English 1702 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 19 -- Two specialists of the Soviet organ of control have paid a four-month visit here to help train and foster cadres for the Vietnam People's Supreme Organ of Control. The Soviet guests were M.V. Maslov, deputy director of the personnel department, and G.V. Daskov, doctor of law and specialist of the Soviet organ of control.

While here they had working sessions with central and local institutions of the Vietnamese People's Supreme Organ of Control. Empowered by the Council of State, Tran Le, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, yesterday conferred Vietnam's friendship medal on the two Soviet specialists.

OIL VENTURE WITH USSR STEPPING UP OPERATION

OW231913 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 23 -- "The joint Soviet-Vietnamese venture founded recently for the exploration and extraction of oil and gas on Vietnam's southern continental shelf is stepping up its operation," said Yu. Daysev, Soviet first deputy minister of oil industry, in a recent TASS interview. He said the managerial council of the joint enterprise has met in Vietnam to make major decisions on organizational economic and financial matters of the programme for 1982.

Land and geological surveys have been under way since last summer, Yu. Daysev said. He quoted Soviet experts as saying that oil deposit on Vietnam's continental shelf is considerable and said that Vietnam's developing economy would greatly benefit from this resource.

Yu. Daysev said ground and off-shore equipment was being installed. All activity of the joint enterprise was aimed at making oil and gas extraction in Vietnam a real industry in the years to come, he said.

SRV, USSR SIGN ACCORD FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

OW231007 Hanoi VNA in English 0417 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 22 -- Minutes of the 8th session of the Scientific and Technical sub-committee of the Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow on December 18. Signatories were Doan Phuong, vice chairman of the Vietnam State Commission for Science and Technology and chairman of the Vietnam section of the sub-committee, and V.V. (Sutrov), vice chairman of the Soviet State Commission for Science and Technology and chairman of the Soviet section of the sub-committee. The meeting of the sub-committee was held in Moscow from December 14-22.

At the meeting the two sides reviewed the implementation of the plan for scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries in 1981 and discussed the work for 1982. The two sides adopted resolutions on cooperation on subject concerning the implementation of the key programmes of the state and on scientific and technical development in Vietnam in 1981-1985, on the training of cadres for economic, scientific and technical management, researchers, teachers and workers in different fields of the SRV economy and on the materialization of subjects for joint research of mutual interest.

SOVIET CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

OW231832 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 23 -- A Soviet civil aviation delegation led by Vice Minister S.S. Pavolov paid a friendship visit to Vietnam from December 15-22. The Soviet guests were received on Monday by To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Tran Manh, director-general of the Vietnamese General Department of Civil Aviation was present at the reception. Minutes on cooperation and mutual assistance in civil aviation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union were signed here yesterday.

SINGAPORELEE, MAHATHIR TALK TO PRESS ON KAMPUCHEA

BK181134 Hong Kong AFP in English 0700 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Singapore, 18 Dec (AFP) -- Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew today made a passionate appeal for the supply of all types of aid, including arms, to the non-communist factions in Kampuchea, but declined to specify whether Singapore itself would do so. Addressing a joint press conference with visiting Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, Mr Lee also said he was optimistic that the Western world would not watch idly by and see the ousted Khmer Rouge regime returning to power in Phnom Penh by force of arms.

Making a carefully worded statement, Mr Lee left no doubt about his thinking on the controversial subject, which has led to differences within the five-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), when he said: "I do not believe that if you leave the KPNLF and whatever patriotic groups in the Moulinaka with staves and knives, you are doing a service to the Kampuchean people." Mr Lee was referring to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front led by former Prime Minister Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk's Moulinaka, whom Singapore and ASEAN have (?persuaded) to join in a loose coalition government with the Khmer Rouge to apply pressure on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

The prime minister said he saw a "bleak future" for the noncommunist Kampuchean factions -- "the real patriots," as he put it -- if at the end of 3, 5 or 9 years, all the Kampuchean armed forces on the field were communists -- the Khmer Rouge supplied by China and the Heng Samrin regime supported by the Soviet Union and Vietnam. He said the United Nations resolution on Kampuchea envisaged free elections to let the people choose their own government. But there could be a catch if United Nations forces would not be able to disarm the armed factions. "We must face up to this fact," added Mr Lee. He said given a free choice, he was convinced the Cambodian people would opt for a noncommunist government "whom we can live with."

"My conscience will be very heavy indeed if the Kampuchean people are not given this choice," he said.

Asked whether the Western world would heed the appeal, Mr Lee said: "I am optimistic that the Western world will not watch idly by and see the Khmer Rouge go back to Phnom Penh by force of arms." He said at the very least the Western world would supply humanitarian aid such as food and medicines, but even to ensure the proper distribution of this there was need for security.

But when the same question of arms supply was posed to Dr Mahathir, he said: "We have made it very clear that we are not supplying arms to Kampuchea. If others want to supply, we will not stand in the way." Asked whether the supply of arms by other ASEAN countries was contrary to the Bangkok declaration, which envisaged the organisation as an economic and political grouping, Dr Mahathir said ASEAN itself was not involved. "But if somebody feels strongly that they must supply arms, we are not going to stand in the way," he added.

Earlier, Mr Lee described the talks he had with Dr Mahathir yesterday as "a very good meeting of minds." He said all the bilateral issues were discussed and settled to the satisfaction of both countries. Mr Lee said Singapore would provide the additional land Malaysia had requested for its naval base here.

Malaysia's request for control of the flight information zone (FIR) over South Johore, which is now controlled by Singapore, has also been agreed in principle. Officials will discuss the matter further.

He also said Singapore would advance its clocks by half an hour either from January 1 or February 1 next year to keep up with the change in West Malaysia which will adopt a common time with its eastern states of Sabah and Sarawak from January 1.

Dr Mahathir, who returned to Kuala Lumpur later this morning after a 25-hour official visit, was seen off by Mr Lee at the Changi International Airport.

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